FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1847. [NO. 1586.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, an assortment of Ladies' **DRESS GOODS.**

New style Cashmeres and Plaids, some very fine,
Handsome article of Plaids for children,
Mourning and half do Cashmeres and De-Lains,
24 ps. Grass Cloth for Skirts,
Colored and black Kid Gloves,
Evening Dresses, plain and embroidered,
Purse, silk, and steel Bead Bags,
Large Woollen and Cashmere Shawls,
Cloak Linings and Flannels,
Cassimeres, for Pants,
Tweeds and Kentucky Jeans,
Bed Ticking and Blankets,
Coffee and Sugar,
Fine Chewing Tobacco, &c.

W. G. MATTHEWS.
No. 3 Green street.
Oct. 2, 1847. 85tf

WINTER GOODS.

For Farmers' and Family use.

WE have now in Store a large assortment of GOODS suitable for Farmers' and Family use, consisting in part of—

Virginia Osnaburgs, for Shirtings; heavy plain and striped Kerseys; extra heavy 6-4 Mill'd Army Cloths; black, blue, mix'd, [illegible] and fancy Sattinets; plain red and [illegible] Plaid Linseys; heavy Twilled and Duffle Blankets; heavy Brogans, extra sizes, and all other kinds of common Shoes;—Wool and other kinds of Hats, and common Caps. } For Servants.

—ALSO—

10-4, 11-4 and 12-4 super Whitney Bed Blankets; Ingrain and Venetian Carpetings; plain and [illegible] Bazes, for Crumb Cloths; Brussels, Tufted, [illegible] Velvet Rugs;—for sale at the lowest market prices.

WM. C. JAMES & CO.
Oct. 12, 1847. 85tf

BOOTS & SHOES.

Fall and Winter Supply.

S. T. HAWLEY & SON are receiving at their cheap Boot and Shoe Store, Hay street, No. 2 Granite Buildings, a large and general assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, Misses', Boys', Children's, and Servants'

BOOTS & SHOES,

Suitable for Fall and Winter wear. Their assortment is very large, embracing almost every variety of style and quality, was selected with care from the most approved Manufactories, and will be sold low for CASH.

Also, Sole and Harness Leather; Calf, Goat, and Binding Skins; with a general assortment of Shoe Findings.

Oct. 19, 1847. 85-3m

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership of Gardner & McKethan will be dissolved by mutual consent, on the 15th day of December next. All those indebted to the firm, by note or account, are requested to settle the same, or secure the payment thereof, by the 1st January, 1848; as one of the partners will remove from the State, making it necessary for all accounts to be closed. The business will be conducted as usual, until the 15th Dec.

C. T. GARDNER.
A. A. McKETHAN.

A. A. McKETHAN will continue the Carriage-making business at the old stand, having purchased the entire interest of Mr. Gardner. He hopes to be able to supply his customers and receive a liberal patronage. No pains will be spared to give general satisfaction in the business.

A first rate wood worker who understands making wheels, will find steady employment on application to

GARDNER & McKETHAN.
Fayetteville, Oct. 16, 1847. 85-tf

10 BUSHELS RED CLOVER SEED, superior quality, just received and for sale. Apply to B. ROSE & SON.

Oct. 18, 1847. 85-3w

LIME.

100 CASKS for sale.
B. ROSE & SON.
Oct. 18, 1847. 85-3w

Dreer's Garden and Flower Seeds, Bulbous Roots, &c.

THE Subscriber has been appointed Agent for the sale of Dreer's Philadelphia Garden and Flower Seeds, Bulbous Roots, &c., and expects to receive in a few days an assortment of Garden Seeds, assorted Flower Seeds; also a small assortment of Hyacynths, Crocus, Narcissus, Early Tulips, and fine Double Tulips.

—ALSO—

150 Flower Pots, assorted,
1 nest splendid East India Flower Pots.

Orders solicited for all kinds of Seeds, Plants, Roots, Shrubbery, &c., which will be promptly attended to.

JNO. M. ROSE.
Oct. 16, 1847. 85tf

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps.

CALL and see our very handsome selection of HATS and CAPS; and Men's, Ladies' and Misses' BOOTS and SHOES.

J. & T. WADDILL.
Oct. 16, 1847. 85tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1847.

Giles Ham and wife Mary, *versus* Alexander McArthur, Neill McArthur, Aldridge McByrd and wife Catharine, heirs at law of John McArthur, deceased.

Petition for sale of Negro for a division.

IT appearing to the Court, that Alexander McArthur is not an inhabitant of this State, and the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Observer for six weeks, for the said Alexander to come in at the next term of this Court, to be held for Cumberland county, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in December next, and plead, answer or demur, or the Petition as to him will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the 1st Monday of September, A. D. 1847, and 72d of American Independence.

85] J. McLAURIN.

CANDIES.

400 LBS. of every variety. Also, a beautiful assortment of SUGAR TOYS, some very fine, just received and for sale at PRIOR'S.

Oct. 16, 1847. 85tf

NANKIN TEA COMPANY.

A GOOD assortment of their TEAS, just received and for sale at PRIOR'S.

Oct. 16, 1847. 85-4w

NEW GOODS.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Trimmings, &c.

ARCHIBALD GRAHAM

HAS received from New York, CLOTH and CASSIMERE of the best quality, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms.

—ALSO, ON HAND,—

Some READY-MADE CLOTHING, (of his own manufacture,) handsomely finished, that will be sold cheap.

Oct. 18, 1847. 85-4w

MOUNTAIN BUTTER,

JUST received by COOK & TAYLOR.

Oct. 19, 1847. 85tf

Fancy Goods, Toys, and Perfumery.

JUST received, a large assortment. For sale at PRIOR'S.

Oct. 16, 1847. 85tf

WILLOW WARE.

CRADLES, Wagons and Baskets, for sale at PRIOR'S.

Oct. 16, 1847. 85-4w

BABY JUMPERS.

A SMALL assortment received and for sale at PRIOR'S.

Oct. 16, 1847. 85tf

FRUIT.

A FRESH lot of NUTS, PRESERVES, &c. just received and for sale at PRIOR'S.

Oct. 16, 1847. 85tf

LIME.

NOW RECEIVING, 150 casks fresh Thomastown LIME.

J. & T. WADDILL.
Oct. 19, 1847. 85tf

VALUABLE RIVER LANDS

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale all or any part of that valuable Tract of River Land on which he resides, about 2½ miles from town, containing 600 acres, with a good Grist Mill and Fishery. Persons wishing to look at the lands can do so at any time by calling on the Subscriber. Terms liberal.

GEO. HOLMES.
Cumberland Co., Oct. 18, 1847. 85-3w

NOTICE.

AN ADDRESS will be delivered at the Anniversary of Lafayette Division No. 2, Sons of Temperance, at the Presbyterian Church in this place on Thursday afternoon, Oct. 28, 1847, at 3 o'clock. The citizens are invited to attend.

The Members of the Division will meet at their Division Room at 2 o'clock. Members from adjoining Divisions are requested to meet with us.

F. T. WARD,
J. B. FERGUSON, } Com.
S. G. SMITH.
Oct. 19, 1847.

NOTICE.

THE Agency of the Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, of Augusta, Georgia, in this place, is discontinued. No Policies will hereafter be renewed, and no new risks taken.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW,
late Agents, &c.
Fayetteville, Oct. 16, 1847. 85tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1847.

Giles Ham and wife Mary, *versus* Neill McArthur, Alexander McArthur, Aldridge McByrd and wife Catharine, heirs at law of John McArthur, deceased.

Petition for sale of Lands.

IT appearing to the Court, that Alexander McArthur is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Observer for six successive weeks, for the said Alexander to appear at the next term of this Court, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 1st Monday of December 1847, and plead, answer or demur, or the Petition as to him will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday of September, Anno Domini 1847, and 72d year of American Independence.

85 J. McLAURIN.

DENTISTRY.

J. N. BAIRD,

DOCTOR OF DENTAL SURGERY,

CAN be consulted at all times, when not professionally engaged out, at his Office adjoining the Lafayette Hotel, where he will operate in all the various branches of his profession.

Superior Vegetable Tooth Powder and Astringent Washes for diseased Gums.

Such as inflammation and sponginess, when accompanied by recision of their margins from the teeth, and destruction of the alveolar processes,—prepared and sold at his Office.

October 2, 1847. 84tf

Crockery and Glass-Ware.

THE Subscribers are now receiving and opening a large assortment of Dark and Light Flowing Blue EARTHENWARE, CHINA and GLASS-WARE.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
No. 1 Granite Buildings.
Oct. 11, 1847. 80tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS received a very large assortment of

CHAIRS,

Selected by himself in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, bought for cash at the lowest prices, which he will sell very low. Being a good judge of the article, he thinks it would be the interest of buyers to give him a call.

Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, and a general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, of his own manufacture, all of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.
Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

FISH.

80 BBLS. No. 1 Halifax HERRINGS, 20 do No. 2 MACKEREL,
Just received by HALL & HALL.
March 27. 56tf

D. CASHWELL,

General Agent and Commission Merchant,

Will make liberal Cash advances on all Consignments of Timber, Lumber, Naval Stores, &c.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 20, 1847. 81-tf

Farmers' and Planters' Almanac for 1848.

30 GROSS Blum and Son's Farmers' and Planters' Almanacs for 1848, just received and for sale at the Proprietors' prices, by the gross or dozen, where a constant supply will be kept on hand for the trade. Early orders are solicited by

JNO. H. & J. MARTINE, Agents,
Hay st., nearly opposite Post Office.
Sept. 20, 1847. 81-6w

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Hotel Company up to the 4th inst. are requested to present them before the 24th inst. as it is intended to close them at that time.

A. A. McKETHAN, Pres't.
Oct. 7. 3w

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving and have in Store, their Fall and Winter Stock of

GROCERIES,

Among which are—

1000 sacks Liverpool SALT,
100 bags Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee,
24 hhds. St. Croix, P. R., and N. O. Sugars,
100 kegs Nails,
50 kegs Dupont's and Hazard Powder,
8 tons Swedes Iron,
100 reams Wrapping Paper,
50 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
25 boxes No. 1 and Family Soap,
24 dozen Windsor, Walnut, Maple, and Oak Chairs,
15 bbls. and boxes Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered Sugar,
100 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 gallon Demijohns,
50 sides Sole Leather,
26 boxes Whittemore's Cotton & Wool Cards,
150 pairs Trace Chains,
100 dozen Curry Combs,
12 bags Pepper, Spice, and Ginger.

—ALSO—

Brooms, Buckets, Pails, Copperas, Putty, Scotch Snuff, Blue and Black Ink, Cinnamon, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mustard, Bridles, Collars, Patent Hames, Hollow-ware, Tea, Preserved Ginger, Citron, Olive Oil, Pickles, Crackers and Cheese, Sieves, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Rakes, Shot, Bar Lead, Champagne, Pure French Brandy, Scotch Whiskey, London Porter, Old Port Wine, Raisins, Bagging and Rope.

The above Goods having been purchased for Cash, will be sold low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
No. 1 Granite Buildings.
Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

NEW BOOKS.

Wilkes's Exploring Expedition, 5 vols. very cheap.
The Statesman's Manual, containing all the Messages of all the Presidents, with a Memoir of each, and a History of their Administrations; 2 large vols.
Bancroft's History of the U. S.; 3 vols.
Cooper's Naval History.
Fremont's Oregon.
Watson's Dictionary of Poetical Quotations.
Masonic Chart and Freemason's Monitor.
Prescott's Conquest of Mexico.
" " Peru.

For sale by E. J. HALE.
Oct. 1847.

J. & T. WADDILL,

HAY STREET,

ARE now receiving their Fall Stock of Goods, comprising a well selected assortment of *Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Crockery and Glass-Ware, Saddlery, Leather, &c., with*

25 HHDS. SUGAR,
200 bags Coffee,
60 hhds. Molasses,
1000 sacks Liverpool Salt,
1600 bushels Alum ditto,
5 tons Swedes and English Iron,
200 kegs Nails, assorted,
60 boxes Raisins,

Mess Pork; Mackerel; Tanners' Oil; Cast, German, English and American Steel; Loaf and Crushed Sugar; Teas; English Dairy and Connecticut Cheese; Spices; Madder; Potash; Indigo, &c. &c.

☞ We buy all kinds of Produce, and attend to the Forwarding and Commission Business.

Fayetteville, Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

No prospect of Peace!

BUT the Subscriber would say to his friends and the public, that he has just returned from the North with his

Fall and Winter Stock of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES.

He flatters himself that he has the largest and best assortment that he has offered in this market, and as his motto is "*Cheap for Cash,*" keeping in mind the "nimble sixpence," he would say to all who may wish to purchase goods in his line, to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Among his Stock will be found a complete assortment of Gentlemen's and Youths' Cloth, Plush, Selet, Musk, Coney, & Shetland Seal Fur CAPS.

Also, Beaver, Nutria, Brush, Silk, Coney, Moleskin, and Wool HATS, of all styles and prices to suit the times.

Together with a general assortment of BOOTS and SHOES.

All of which will be sold cheap for Cash.

J. C. THOMSON,
South-west corner of Market Square.
Oct. 6, 1847. 84tf

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, intending to emigrate to the West, offers for sale the Tract of LAND on which he resides, containing about 600 acres, and another Tract about 2½ miles distant, containing 300 acres. They are situated on Brown Marsh, in Bladen County, are mostly Pine Lands, well timbered, and tolerably well adapted for the cultivation of Corn. There is a good Mill Site on the premises; and a Dwelling House and the necessary Out Houses. Any person desiring to purchase will please apply by letter addressed to me at Elizabeth Town, or personally on the premises.

NEILL KELLY.
Bladen county, Oct. 9, 1847. 84-6wpd

MOORE'S HOTEL for Sale.

THE Proprietor of the above Establishment wishing to retire from public life, now offers it for sale. The location is well known, and would be a good investment for a person qualified for the business. To an approved purchaser the terms will be made very liberal, and possession given immediately. Application may be made on the premises, or by letter (post-paid) to John A. Moore. The Hotel is still open for the accommodation of the public as usual.

DAVID MOORE.
Cheraw, Oct. 5 84-4w

BOOK BINDERY.

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Magazines, Newspapers, Music, &c., bound neatly and with dispatch at the Book Bindery of D. R. BELL.

Oct. 4, 1847. 83-tf

St. Mary's School,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Right Rev. L. S. IVES, D. D., Visiter.
Rev. ALDERT SMEDES, Rector.

THE TWELFTH TERM of this School will commence on the 10th of November, and continue till the 15th of April.

TERMS—*Payable in advance.*

For board and English Tuition, per Term of Five Months,	$100 00
For Tuition in French,	10 00
Tuition in Music, on the Piano, Organ or Guitar,	25 00
With $3 00 for the use of Piano or Organ.	
Tuition on the Harp, with use of instrument,	40 00
Tuition in Drawing and Painting, in water Colors,	10 00
Oil Colors,	15 00
Pens and Ink,	75

N. B.—To prevent rivalry and extravagance in dress, a simple Uniform is adopted, to be used on Sundays and special occasions. This, in Winter, consists of a dark blue Dress, with straw bonnet, trimmed with blue ribbon. For their ordinary apparel, the Pupils may wear dresses of Calico, Gingham, or such other material suitable for School-girls, as their wardrobes furnish. Jewels are prohibited. The Religious services of the School being held in the Chapel by the Rector, Pupils have rarely occasion to visit the City. They are allowed to do so, only under special guardianship.

Raleigh, Sept 28, 1847. 83

Trinity School,

EIGHT MILES WEST OF RALEIGH, N. C.

Right Rev. L. S. IVES, D. D., Visiter.
Rev. FORDYCE M. HUBBARD, Rector.

THE Second Term of this School will commence on the 10th day of November.

TERMS—*Payable in advance.*

For Board and Tuition in a course of studies fitting the Pupil for entrance into any Class in College, including French, if desired, $87 50.

As a general rule, boys will not be received over fourteen years of age. A Uniform dress for Sundays and special occasions will be required. This will consist in Winter, of a roundabout, and pantaloons of dark grey cloth, with black vest. The ordinary wearing apparel must be plain and strong. Besides a sufficiency of outer clothing, boys require eight shirts, six pair of stockings or socks, six pocket-handkerchiefs, six towels, night clothes, &c., all distinctly marked with the owner's name in full.

Sept 25, 1847. 83

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed to the Store lately occupied by Hall & Johnson, where they will be pleased to see the old customers of both firms. We continue to keep as usual a general stock of GROCERIES, which we will sell low for Cash or Country Produce.

Particular attention given to the sale or shipment of all kinds of Produce.

HALL & HALL.
Oct. 4, 1847. 83tf

☞ The Subscriber will be found at the old Stand of Hall & Johnson, now occupied by Hall & Hall.

JOHN H. HALL.

WILLIAM H. MEAD,

Grocer and Commission Merchant,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Liberal Cash advances made on Consignments.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

OF HAMPDEN SYDNEY COLLEGE,

RICHMOND, VA.

THE next Course of Lectures in this Institution will commence on Monday the 1st day of November, 1847, and continue until the third week in the following March.

The dissecting room will be open for Students on the 1st of October, and Clinical instruction will be given during that month.

JOHN CULLEN, M. D., Theory and Practice of Medicine.
R. L. BOHANNAN, M. D., Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
L. W. CHAMBERLAYNE, M. D., Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
S. MAUPIN, M. D., Chemistry and Pharmacy.
JEFFRIES WYMAN, M. D., Anatomy and Physiology.
CHS. BELL GIBSON, M. D., Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.
CARTER P. JOHNSON, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

In addition to the usual lectures, Medical and Surgical *Cliniques* will be regularly given at the College Infirmary and City Alms House, to which Students are admitted free of expense. In these institutions the Student will have opportunities of observing the diseases incident to the South and witnessing very many surgical operations.

The abundance and cheapness of the material for dissection and the convenience and comfort of the dissecting room, will enable the Student to study Anatomy to great advantage, and also to acquire skill in the use of Surgical instruments.

Charges—Matriculation ticket $5—Tickets of Professors total $105—Ticket of the Demonstrator [required to be taken once by candidates for graduation] $10—Diploma fee $25.

S. MAUPIN, M. D.,
Dean of the Medical Faculty.
August 27. 82-6t

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.—*In Equity.*

Allen McCaskill and others, *against* John McCaskill and Alex'r McLauchlin.

IT appearing on the affidavit of the Complainants, that John McCaskill is not an inhabitant of this State: Ordered, that John McCaskill do make his personal appearance at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, or the Complainant's Bill will be taken as confessed, and the same set for hearing ex parte as to him.

Witness, Arch'd A. T. Smith, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at Office the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday of March, A. D. 1847.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master.
82-6t

NORTH CAROLINA,

STANLY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, August Sessions, 1847.

James S. Turner and David C. Lilly, vs. Edmund Thompson, Stephen Prichard and wife, and others.

PETITION FOR PARTITION OF LAND.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, Edmund Thompson, and Stephen Prichard and wife, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying the said Defendants to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held at the Court House in Albemarle, on the 2d Monday of November next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the Petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Davidson Hearne, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of August, A. D. 1847.

D. HEARNE, Clerk.
[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 81

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE received and opened my FALL and WINTER STOCK, comprising a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Drugs and Medicines, Fur and Wool Hats, Cloth, Fur and Seal Caps, Bonnets, Cotton and Wool Cards, Cap, Letter & Wrapping Paper, Ready-made Clothing, &c.

All of which having been purchased for Cash at the lowest market prices, are offered at Wholesale and Retail at very low prices, for Cash, or on time for approved paper.

JOHN D. STARR.
Oct. 4, 1847. 83-6w

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE received in part, their FALL AND WINTER

GOODS,

Consisting of a variety of

Fancy and Staple Goods, Fur and Wool Hats, Caps and Shoes, Crockery, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

Sept. 22. 81-tf

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

THE Subscribers are receiving their Fall and Winter supply of **READY-MADE CLOTHING,** consisting of

Black Cloth and Camlet CLOAKS.

Black and brown Beaver Cloth, Italian Cassimere, Sattinet, black Cassimere, Tweed, fancy Cassimere, Flushing, Pilot, and Green Blanket OVERCOATS.

Black Cloth, Tweed, Cassimere, and Sattinet Dress and Frock COATS.

Black and fancy striped Plaid, Satin, Wool, Velvet, Persian Plaid, Valencia, blue Tampico, Gala Plaid, black Cloth, Silk Velvet, plain and fancy Silk VESTS.

Bleached, brown Muslin, Guernsey, Mixed, White, Empire, Check, Red Flannel, and Lamb's-wool SHIRTS.

Bleached, bro. Muslin, & Flannel DRAWERS.

Satin Bow, Tab, plain Satin and Silk self-adjusting STOCKS, CRAVATS, and TIES.

Bosoms, Square Bishop and Byron Collars, Gentlemen's Driving Gloves, &c. &c.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.
Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

FALL, 1847.

NEW

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

JAMES KYLE has just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are—

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Merino Cassimeres, Cassinets, and Ken. Jeans,
Satin, Valencia, and other Vestings,
Extra superfine Satin striped Silk,
Colored Silks, plain striped and figured,
Satin striped Thibet Cloth, new style,
Gros-de-Swiss and Gros-de-Nap,
Merino Silk and Woollen Shawls,
Rich needle-worked Collars,
Flannels, Blankets, and Negro Cloth,
Calicoes and Ginghams,
Tarlton and Woollen Frocks,
Pongee and other Silk Handkerchiefs,
Alpaca, Silk and Cotton Warp,
Irish Linen, Lawns and Diapers,
65 packages Boots and Shoes,
Anker Bolting Cloths, Nos. 1 to 10.

With many other articles—which will compare with any assortment in this State; and bought for *Cash* by the Package, will be offered at reduced prices by wholesale or retail. Merchants and families will please call and examine the Goods.

Sept. 27, 1847.

Are you Insured!

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ETNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$250,000.** The Hon. THOMAS K. BRACE was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.
Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

TO the heirs of Lydia Tyson, deceased, (formerly of Moore County,) residing without the limits of the State, that I am prepared to settle the Estate within the time limited by Law.

GEO. C. NEWBY, Administrator.
Gulf P. O., Chatham Co. }
Sept. 30, 1847. } 83-4w

ENGLISH SCHOOL.

A GENTLEMAN proposes to open a School of the above character in this place, about the 15th or 25th of the present month, if a sufficient number of Pupils can be obtained.

All interested will apply at this Office for further information.

Fayetteville, Oct. 5, 1847. 83tf

NOTICE.

THE business of the Merchants' Steam Boat Company, prior to the 15th inst., will be settled by Mr. John Waddill, Jr. of this place.

H. L. MYROVER, Pres't.
Jan'y 18, 1847. 46tf

☞ Miss BINGHAM will resume her School the 11th October.

Oct. 2. 83-6w

FOR SALE,

1 PAIR OF TIMBER WHEELS, with Log Chains, complete. Also, a 3 or 4 horse WAGON.

D. & W. McLAURIN.
April 27, 1847. 60tf

ATTENTION! MILITIA!!

Headquarters, Wadesborough, N. C., }
6th Sept. 1847. }

TO COLONELS COMMANDING IN THE 14th BRIGADE N. C. MILITIA.

YOU are hereby ordered to have together the Officers, (commissioned and non-commissioned,) Musicians and Privates, both of Infantry and Cavalry, which belong to your command, armed and equipped according to law, for Drill, Review and Inspection, at the following times and places, to-wit:

42d Regiment,	at Lumberton,	25th	October next.
43d "	McNeill's,	27th	" "
93d "	Laurel Hill,	29th	" "
51st "	Rockingham,	30th	" "
— "	Griffin's,	3d	November next
54th "	Lilly's,	4th	" "
53d "	Wadesboro',	6th	" "

By order of Brig. Gen. Waddill.

C. E. SPENCER, Aid-de-Camp
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Jan'y 1847. 50-eowly

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August 10. 76-eowly

THE MINERALS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In the Richmond Southerner we find the following very interesting account of a portion of the Mineral Region of this State, prepared for that paper by its travelling correspondent, who is entitled to great credit for his researches. The richness and variety of the Mineral resources of our State are perfectly amazing, and if our people possessed the energy and enterprize of our Northern neighbors, to turn all these things to account, they would speedily become the richest population in the world. Millions have been obtained, but every dollar disembowelled seems but to show where ten more may be found.

In addition to the wide extent of country described by this writer, it will be observed that he does not even mention the gold, and coal, and iron of the counties of Moore, Chatham, Randolph, Davie, Guilford, Stokes, Mecklenburg, Anson, and Richmond, with a bare allusion to Montgomery and Cabarrus. The lump of solid gold weighing 28 lbs. was not found in Cabarrus, but in Montgomery.

LINCOLNTON, N. C., Sept 24, 1847.

I visited the Washington lead mine, near Lexington, in Davidson county. This mine was accidentally discovered by picking up some specimens of lead and silver in a small creek near by. In company with Mr. Greenfield, the gentlemanly Superintendent, (at whose house I was entertained) I made a visit to the depths below, and was perfectly deligted as I wended my way, candle in hand, through the dark subterranean passages. It is true that I thought I was getting a little *too low* in the world, but my guide was a man of strong nerve and bold movement and soon succeeded in infusing into me the same spirit, and before I left I felt as perfectly "at home" as I would be in the blaze of the summer sun. The great variety of specimens which meet the practised eye will more than compensate for the trouble of descending these long ladders, (the entire depth of the shaft is two hundred feet,) and you come back again to life much wiser for having penetrated the bowels of the earth, and deeply impressed with the true character of that Almighty power at whose fiat it was created. The following specimens of minerals are found here, viz: carbonate of lead, yielding seventy-five per cent; sulphate of lead, seventy per cent; carbonate of lead, with a mixture of copper and silver; phosphate of lead, glass carbonate of lead; white carbonate of lead, needle form; zinc endless profusion; blue vitriol or sulphate of copper; and sulphur in abundance. I saw here specimens of the phosphate of lead, for the first time, and they are truly beautiful. It is the only mine in America which is yet known to have produced this description of mineral. I have with me several rich specimens which, if you could see, would give you an idea of the minerals of North Carolina. The lead of this place contains two hundred ounces of silver to the ton, and one hundred pennyweights of gold. The principle of oxydising the lead and the facility with which the metals were separated were to me very interesting, as my previous knowledge was only theoretical. This mine during one year of its existence, with an actual capital of only fifty thousand dollars, actually cleared twenty-five thousand dollars. And Mr. Greenfield told me that during the sinking of one of their shafts, they discovered a pocket of silver ore from which they procured five thousand dollars in a few weeks, and he hopes that there are "a few more left of the same sort." This vein is now owned by a company from Philadelphia, who are constructing an engine for pulverising the ore, which will save the horse power previously employed, and facilitate the operation, perhaps, four-fold.

At the depth of one hundred and sixty feet there has been found an argentiferous ore which produced one hundred dollars per ton in equal quantities of lead and silver, after deducting the expense of smelting. And also on the same level were found masses of rich blue galena, worth one thousand dollars per ton. This ore is uncommonly rich.

I have been politely furnished with the following note from the President of this mine, written some time since, in reference to this argentiferous lead:

"Dear Sir—I delivered 4,277 pounds of argentiferous lead from our mine to the refining furnace on Monday last, from which I forwarded to the United States mint a 'test bottom' of silver, weighing 850 ounces. The return from the mint this morning gives the value of this silver at $1,053 15, and of the gold extracted at $446 10.

Yours, respectfully,
WM. BLACKBURN, President.
To Richard C. Taylor, Esq., Philadelphia."

I might detain the reader longer in a description of this mine, but enough has been said to show its importance, and it is the opinion of many persons that its true value has not yet been discovered.

The next mine which I visited is situated in Rowan county, fourteen miles from Salisbury, and known as "Gold Hill." This is a very interesting place, not only on account of the gold, but especially so in reference to the population which had been attracted here (you know that gold is a powerful magnet) to procure business, &c. Three years ago this place contained two or three log huts, and now there is a population of seven hundred souls, and the cry is "still they come." This place originally belonged to two or three individuals, but recently purchases have been made by the operatives which have increased the number of proprietors. Those who lease a privilege of mining, pay one-seventh of all they make to the proprietor, equal to fourteen per cent.—There are eight different mining interests at this place, all doing well. I understood from Mr. Randolph (one of the proprietors) that they often averaged fifty per cent. upon their capital,) better than Virginia 6's.) and some had even done better. He remarked to me that he had tried merchandising and a variety of other pursuits, but was satisfied that he had got to the right occupation at last. This mine has already yielded about nine hundred thousand dollars, and by increasing the power of the engines and the number of operatives, they might extract millions out of the bowels of the earth. I might give you a much more definite account, but think that it is scarcely necessary. Mr. Davis, cashier of the bank at Salisbury, told me that the whole surrounding country had already began to feel the beneficial effects of this mine. That money was plenty, and circulated in the surrounding counties to an extent previously unknown.

There is a bed of iron ore in Lincoln county, called "Big Ore," which is supposed to be inexhaustible. It is of a fine quality, and easily worked. There is also one in Gaston county, near Lincolnton, called "Yellow Bank," which it is supposed can furnish iron enough for any State in the Union for the next century. To work these ores there are in Lincoln county three furnaces and three forges; in Catawba county two forges, and in Gaston county three forges, one furnace and a rolling mill and nail factory. The rolling mill and nail factory has recently been sold for $75,000, and is now rented on a lease of five years for $4,500 per annum. The grey ore, which is found in abundance, is said to be the best; it is so easily converted into iron that both the yellow ore and the magnetic ore, which are also found in abundance there, are not used.—The grey ore can be converted into iron without the use of lime. All you have to do is merely to toss the ore into your furnace, and pigs of iron are formed.

Within two miles of Lincolnton there is found a large body of plumbago. I have not made any experiments with it, and cannot tell any thing of its quality.

Three miles from town there is a fine bed of red chalk of as fine quality as I have ever seen. I think that it might be used for lead pencils (red) or perhaps for painting purposes. If it answers for paint (and I have no doubt but it will) it will certainly be very valuable. The extent of this vein has not yet been ascertained.

In company with Mr. H. Cansler, (who resides near Lincolnton,) I visited several gold mines contiguous to the town. These mines are of two descriptions, viz: the branch, or surface deposite, and the regular gold ore, or vein mine. The branch deposite is easily worked, by a very simple process, i. e. by throwing the gravel containing the metal into a rocker, perforated with holes. This rocker is kept in motion by one person; meanwhile the water is streaming upon it in a current sufficiently large to give it a thorough washing. The gold and fine particles of gravel, &c., descend through the holes, and the coarse part is washed away. By the use of quicksilver in the bottom of the rockers, the particles of gold become united and are removed at the close of each day. The regular ore, which occurs in the bowels of the earth, is very often quite difficult to be obtained. The cost of engines, ropes, buckets, &c., together with the immense labor of building up the entire shaft with firm, heavy logs of green wood is quite an item of expense, but in most cases it has been found to pay well. In our travel over a tract of country of about two thousand acres, about thirty-five or forty veins of gold were found, all of which I have not a doubt would pay well to work them. One place where Mr. Cansler had experimented to about twenty feet deep, ore of the richest quality was found, supposed to contain twenty dollars' worth of gold to the bushel of ore. Mr. Johnson and Mr. Cansler found specimens of gold in a branch deposite, near this rich ore, which weighed 328 pennyweights. These were in solid mass. There are two branch deposites near this place now being slightly worked; one by Mr. Slade and the other by Mr. Sumner. At Mr. Slade's they average one and half pennyweights per day to the hand, and expect to make five thousand pennyweights in the year with ten hands. Each pennyweight is worth ninety-six cents; so you will perceive that each negro will yield four hundred and eighty dollars per annum gross; whereas in planting, they cannot at best average more than thirty dollars gross per hand and I am told that not one in five has done even this much.

There is a large bed of limestone which lies contiguous to this town, and is ascertained to be of a good quality. The white sandstone is also found to an unlimited extent.

A regular quarry of fine variegated marble has been found near the limestone. It is susceptible of the highest polish, and will no doubt prove equal to the real Egyptian.

Dr. Burton, of Lincolnton, has recently discovered a vein of lapis lazuli. (ultra marine.) It is of a beautiful blue color, and may no doubt prove highly valuable, especially should it work well with oil. Professor Ure, (in his dictionary of Arts, &c., p. 1258,) says, "Its price in Italy a few years ago was five guineas the ounce."— The trouble of preparing it is inconsiderable. A piece of the ore has been forwarded to Dr. Draper, Editor of Kain's Chemistry, (an English work re published in New York,) who has analyzed it and pronounced it to be of good quality. I believe that this is the first lapis lazuli ever found in America.

A specimen of elastic sandstone was shown me by a gentleman of the bar residing in this place, to whom it had been presented. This was taken in Yancey county, in this State. It is perfectly pliable, and can be bent similar to a piece of India rubber. Its appearance is said to be a sure indication of the existence of the "diamond;" and indeed a diamond of considerable value, has been found in one of the contiguous counties.

I visited the mines in Gaston county. The one known as "Asbury's," has been opened since last May, and promised well. They have three shafts, from twenty to twenty-five feet deep. Some of this ore is extremely rich. I saw specimens (some of which I have) which will yield a hundred penny-weights per bushel.— The average yield is over two pennyweights per bushel. The veins are from four to six feet wide, and contain (in addition to gold) iron and silver. McCarty's mine, about a mile west of Asbury's,— is extremely rich. In some cases 250 pennyweights of gold have been taken in a day (with three hands) by simply washing the finest qualities of the ore.— The same ore, upon the third washing, produced twenty-three pennyweights to two hands per day, and it now remains to be ground and washed the fourth time, and which no doubt will amply repay the labor. The shaft at this mine is only fifty six feet deep. There are two other mines which can be very profitably worked. The appearance of the ore at these mines is similar to that found at "Gold Hill." It is a pure white quartz rock, beautifully transparent and studded with small particles of pure gold. In rambling over this hill I picked up promiscuously a piece of rock, and on a strict examination found it contained gold. Indeed, after you spend a few hours here your eyes become so *goldenized* that you can scarcely see any thing else.

In Montgomery county there is a gold mine which yields a considerable quantity of gold, but the quality is not so pure as that found in Lincoln county. This ore is of a hard and brittle character, easily separated. They have an engine which works twelve mills; each mill can grind about seventy-five bushels of ore per day. It is supposed that this mine will prove exceedingly profitable on account of the ease with which the gold can be separated from the ore. This is called the "Russell Mine." Besides this, there are several smaller ones near by, in the same county.

In Caldwell county several veins of gold can be found, but only one is at present being worked. This is called "Baker's Mountain," and operated by Messrs. Cal[illegible] Smith. They are doing a profitable business, although the metal only averages about seventy-two per cent. to the penny-weight. I saw several specimens of this gold, and think that in quality it falls quite short of a fair average, as compared with most of the veins in this section of country.

In the counties of Rutherford, Burke and McDowell, a great quantity of gold is known to exist. The names of the more prominent mines are as follows, viz:— "Whiteside's," "Rain Creek," "Jamestown," "Bracket-Town," "Brindle," "Wilkinson," and "Dawsey." These are surface and deposite mines, and have been very partially worked. But partial as have been the operations, they have extracted from them upwards of *two million six hundred thousand dollars worth of gold.* And the general belief is, that this is only a drop in the bucket compared with what they will produce if they are properly worked. Many deposites known to exist have never yet been worked. There are a great many other natural advantages connected with these counties, but as this is to be a mineral letter, I must be brief.

In Rutherford county there is a mine called the "Willis' Mine," known to contain lead to a large extent. Gold, copper and silver, have also been discovered in this mine.

The "King's Mountain" mine, in Gaston county, near the high peak of the mountain, and immediately on the waters of King's Creek, is an immensely rich mine for gold. The vein occurs on a slate formation, and varies in breadth from eighteen inches to six feet. This gold is worth 96¼ cents per pennyweight. In the commencement of operations at this place one hand has been known to produce as much as one hundred dollars per month. About *one million dollars worth* of gold has already been taken from this mine.

Col. Hoke, of Lincolnton, brought me, a day or two ago, some white bean like substance, which he took out of a spring one and a half miles from town. He supposed that it was chalk or white clay, but I immediately pronounced it to be magnesia of the finest quality, and my subsequent experiments and examination fully convinced me that it was the *pure native magnesia.* I collected about a pint of it, which I have now with me. The spring is bold and pure and the water sufficiently impregnated to give it a most delightful taste. If this spring was purchased by some enterprising man and properly prepared for visiters, I have no doubt but that a handsome fortune might readily be realized from it. This is the second vein of native magnesia known in this country.— The other is found near the Sybil Cave, in New Jersey. The Catawba Spring, in this county, and "Willow" Spring, are both possessed of the finest mineral qualifications for summer resorts. I might give their medicinal properties, but as I have already exceeded a proper length for a letter I must conclude, by simply remarking that, in reference to the elements of wealth found in this section of North Carolina, "the half hath not been told."

Yours, &c. BEAUMONT.

P. S.—Some years since a piece of *solid gold* weighing *twenty-eight lbs. avoirdupois weight,* was found in Cabarrus county, near Concord. I think that it is now in the Philadelphia Museum. Most of the information contained in the foregoing letter is the result of personal observation.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

From the Picayune, 14th instant.

OUR VICTORIES FULLY CONFIRMED!

The Capital in our Quiet Possession.

American Loss in Battles of 8th and 13th.

Gens. Pillow and Shields Wounded—Col. McIntosh, Lieut. Cols. Martin Scott, Graham, Baxter and Dickinson, Killed—Great Loss of other Officers and Men, &c.

By the arrival of the Steamer Fashion, which left Vera Cruz on the 7th inst., we have our correspondence from Mr. Kendall and others up to the 28th of September from the city of Mexico. The news is glorious, ever glorious for the American arms; at the same time our losses are severe, and the details of the killed and wounded heart-sickening. Thank God! none of our generals have been killed, but Maj. Gen. Pillow and Brig. Gen. Shields were both wounded severely, but were doing well at last accounts. We are not about to repeat the list of killed here: it will be found in Mr. Kendall's letters.— We may mention, however, that Colonel McIntosh and Col. Ransom, Lieut. Col. Martin Scott, Lieut. Col. Graham, of the 11th Infantry, Lieut. Col. Baxter of the New York regiment, and Lieut. Colonel Dickinson, of the South Carolina regiment, are dead. For the rest of the deplorable list we refer to Mr. Kendall's letters.

In the battle of the King's Mill on the 8th, Gen. Worth's division lost about 6[illegible] men in killed and wounded. In the battles of the 13th—the storming of Chapultepec and the attack on the citadel—Quitman's division lost 300, Twiggs' 268, Pillow's 142, and Worth's 138—848 in all. Worth had scarcely a thousand men in this action. Our entire loss since leaving Puebla in killed, wounded and missing Mr. Kendall sets down at 3000; another authority given below makes it 4000. And yet Gen. Scott entered the valley of Mexico with an army only a little exceeding 10,000. What wonders have not these "ten thousand" achieved! The Mexican accounts representing that we were at any time seriously repulsed are not true. The Mexican loss is not definitely ascertained, but was enormous.

Gen. Bravo was not killed, but was taken prisoner. We do not see that Santa Anna was wounded. It is true that he has resigned the Presidency. We have the act before us, but have not room for it to-day. Since his resignation he has made an address to his countrymen, which we will give to-morrow.

Gen. Quitman, who gloriously distinguished himself on the 13th, is Governor of the city. Gen. Scott issued an order on the 14th, exhorting all to be on their guard —under the favor of God, our colors were hoisted over the capital, but the war was not ended; there must be no drunkenness, no disorders, no straggling, no outrages. Our safety is in military discipline.

Santa Anna was said to be at Tlascala with only 500 cavalry. Herrera gone to Queretaro to organize the gov't. Bustamente was directing himself against the city. Gen. Scott has imposed a contribution on the city of $150,000, payable in 3 weekly instalments.

Many more deserters have been hung, but Riley escaped on some ground, and was only flogged.

Gen. Rea was at Puebla, where Santa Anna is said to have joined him—their forces 3000, quartered in a convent. Col. Childs was bombarding the city from the surrounding heights, where he was strongly fortified in a massive and capacious convent, calmly awaiting reinforcements, feeling perfectly secure. His bombs had not much damaged the city. Gen. Lane arrived at Jalapa on the 20th, and was to start next day for Puebla, with Maj. Lally's command. Gen. Lane did not wait for the ammunition for which he had sent to Vera Cruz, but left orders for it to follow.

Gen. Patterson expected to start for the interior from Vera Cruz, with 2000 men, about the 11th.

It was reported that a bearer of despatches from Gen. Scott was killed at Cordova.

Extract of a Letter from a Foreigner to a Commercial House.

MEXICO, Sept. 28, 1847.

On the 12th at break of day the Americans commenced cannonading Chapultepec, which continued the whole day. On the 13th they commenced firing again, and kept it up from 5 till 9 A. M.; then they succeeded in taking the castle, and immediately followed up their victory to the garitas of the city, where they were met by a most obstinate resistance and did not enter that night; but on the morning of the 14th the American army commenced entering the city and at 7 their flag was waving over the palace, or what the Yankees have called the "Halls of the Montezumas." At 12 o'clock the previous night Santa Anna with all his troops left the city, leaving the inhabitants at the mercy of the invading army, and before daylight the place was entirely plundered by the leperos and prisoners of the ex-Accordada, who had escaped or been let loose. At 7 o'clock partial shots were heard in the city, fired by the inhabitants on the American army as it was entering. It soon became a brisk fire, and continued pretty severe during the day. The Americans fought bravely, and plundered those houses from which the shots proceeded (or from which they fancied they came) so that many innocent people suffered in person and property.— The troops were much exasperated, and I can scarcely blame them. The following day firing ceased, although some partial excesses were committed. On the 16th things were a little restored to peace, and up to to-day have become still more tranquil. On Monday, the 20th, a few of the shops opened, yet most of the principal ones are still closed, as the want of confidence is great.

The Mexican population are far from being satisfied, and there is every reason to believe a reaction will take place. Gen. Scott is taking great precaution to prevent outrages, and I must say, to the credit of the Americans, that they have behaved with much more prudence than could have been expected under existing circumstances and the *inhospitable reception* they met with. It is a pretty well known fact with us that the American army have lost since they left Puebla, in killed, wounded, and death from *fatigue and other causes,* about 4000 men and upwards of 170 *commissioned officers,* yet their real loss I cannot positively state. Assassinations are daily committed in the suburbs on the straggling soldiers. At 8 o'clock at night all is quiet, and there is not a soul to be seen in the streets: windows and doors are barricaded, and the ladies keep in both night and day, and our once merry city wears a sombre aspect; the trail of the serpent is evidently over it. Gen. Scott has declared martial law, and enforces it strictly.

I have a good opportunity of knowing the feelings of the people, and my opinion is that we are *farther off from peace than ever.*

Letter from a foreigner to a countryman at Vera Cruz, (at Escucheran.)

MEXICO, Sept. 28, 1847.

The Mexicans having been beaten in all points and in every way from the 8th to the 13th inst., Gen. Santa Anna left the capital in the evening of the 13th, and took the road to the interior. On the 14th, in the morning, the Americans entered the city in a very quiet manner, and General Scott was already in the palace, when on a sudden the people of the low classes commenced throwing stones on the Americans from the tops of the houses, and from all the streets, whilst individuals of a better standing fired from the windows and balconies on the Yankees, who were far from expecting such treatment. General Scott ordered immediately pieces of artillery to be placed in all directions, and soon swept the streets with grape shot, but this proved insufficient to subdue the insurrection. Gen. Scott then sent a few companies to divers points, with orders to break open every house out of which they should fire, to put to the sword those found within, and lastly, to sack the property therein contained. This order, which was executed with great moderation, (thanks to the secret instructions of Gen. Scott,) but in some cases with stern energy, soon put down the insurrection. These scenes lasted three long and sad days—from the 14th to the 16th, and I assure you we were much alarmed during the whole of the time. All foreigners, including those imbued in other respects with prejudice towards the Americans, agree in one point that the American army has not done the hundredth part of the injury it had a right to do, and which European armies would have done in similar circumstances. A foreigner myself, and having seen warfare in Europe towards the end of Napoleon's military career, I, judging by comparison, give it as my sincere and candid opinion that if a continental army had been stoned and fired upon by the population of a vanquished city, the inhabitants would have been dealt with rather roughly. Now we are tranquil, but it is a sad tranquility, as we fear new disturbances. Our precarious situation will not change for the better until peace be concluded, or the Americans send about 15,000 men more. The army of invasion is really too small. Only figure to yourself 7,000 men in a city of upwards of 200,000 hostile souls, and in Puebla less than 1500 against a population of more than 50,000. This is really too little.

The Americans have covered themselves with glory in all the battles fought in Mexico; they are all and each of them heroes. It is a great thing to see a handful of Americans cut their way through 300 miles of dense population and hoist the star spangled banner on the domes of this capital.

Gen. Herrera, ex President, has gone to Queretaro, where a Congress is to assemble next month. He took with him 4000 men, and Santa Anna fell back upon Puebla with 2000 horsemen. These two bodies of troops are the remnants of the 20,000 regular troops who defended the city no longer than two weeks ago.

Some people hope that peace will be advocated by several members of the next Congress at Queretaro, but, for my part, I do not believe it. The folly of these people is not yet at an end.

LETTERS FROM Mr KENDALL OF THE PICAYUNE.

[These letters of the 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th Sept. contain accounts of the Battles of the Mill del Rey and Churubusco, the particulars of which we published in the last Observer. Worth's division, out of 1900 or 2000 men, had nearly 600 killed and wounded, including more than half the officers! Some companies were left without an officer to command them!]

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 14, 1847.

Another victory, glorious in its results and which has thrown additional lustre upon the American arms, has been achieved to-day by the army under Gen. Scott—the proud capital of Mexico has fallen into the power of a mere handful of men compared with the immense odds arrayed against them, and Santa Anna, instead of shedding his blood as he had promised, is wandering with the remnant of his army no one knows whither.

The apparently impregnable works on Chapultepec, after a desperate struggle, were triumphantly carried—Gens. Bravo and Monterde, besides a host of officers of different grades, taken prisoners; over 1000 non commissioned officers and privates, all their cannon and ammunition, are in our hands; the fugitives were soon in full flight towards the different works which command the entrances to the city, and our men at once were in hot pursuit.

Gen. Quitman, supported by Gen. Smith's brigade, took the road by the Chapultepec aqueduct towards the Belen gate and the Cindadela; Gen. Worth, supported by Gen. Cadwalader's brigade, advanced by the San Cosme aqueduct towards the garita of that name. Both routes were cut up by ditches and defended by breastworks, barricades, and strong works of every description known to military science; yet the daring and impetuosity of our men overcame one defence after another, and by nightfall every work to the city's edge was carried. Gen. Quitman's command, after the rout at Chapultepec, was the first to encounter the enemy in force. Midway between the former and the Belen gate, Santa Anna had constructed a strong work; but this was at once vigorously assaulted by Gen. Quitman, and aided by a flank fire from two of Duncan's guns, which Gen. Worth had ordered to approach as near as possible from the San Cosme road, the enemy was again routed and in full flight. They again made a stand from their strong fortifications at and near the Belen garita, opening a tremendous fire not only of round shot, grape and shell, but of musketry; yet boldly Gen. Quitman advanced, stormed and carried the works, although at great loss, and then every point on this side the city was in our possession. In this onslaught two of our bravest officers were killed— Capt. Drum and Lieut. Benjamin.

Meanwhile Gen. Worth was rapidly advancing upon San Cosme. At the English burying ground the enemy had constructed a strong work. It was defended by infantry for a short time, but could not resist the assault of our men—the affrighted Mexicans soon fled to another line of works nearer the city, and thus Gen. Worth was in possession of the entrance to San Cosme. As his men advanced towards the garita, the enemy opened a heavy fire of musketry from the house tops, as well as of grape, canister and shell from their batteries, thus sweeping the street completely. At this juncture the old Monterey game, of burrowing and digging through the houses, was adopted. On the right, as our men faced the enemy, the aqueduct afforded a partial shelter; on the left, the houses gave some protection, but many were still killed or wounded by the grape which swept every part, as well as by the shells which were continually bursting in every direction. About 3 o'clock the work of the pick-axe and the crow-bar, under the direction of Lieut. G. W. Smith, of the Sappers and Miners, had fairly commenced, and every minute brought our men nearer the enemy's last stronghold. In the meantime two mountain howitzers were fairly sited to the top of one of the houses and into the cupola of the church, from which they opened a plunging and most effective fire, while one of Duncan's guns, in charge of Lieut. Hunt, was run up under a galling fire to a deserted breastwork, and at once opened upon the garita. In this latter daring feat, four men out of eight were either killed or wounded, but still the piece was most effectively served. The work of the Miners was still going on. In one house which they had entered, by the pick-axe, a favorite aid of Santa Anna's was found. The great man had just fled, and had left his friend and his supper! Both were well cared for—the latter was devoured by our hungry officers; the former, after doing the honors of the table, was made a close prisoner. Just as dark was setting in, our men had dug and mined their way almost up to the very guns of the enemy, and now, after a short struggle, they were completely routed and driven with the loss of every thing. The command of the city by the San Cosme route was attained.

During the night, Gen. Quitman commenced the work of throwing up breastworks and erecting batteries, with the intention of opening a heavy cannonade upon the Cindadela with the first light this morning. At 10 o'clock at night Gen. Worth ordered Capt. Huger to bring up a 24 pounder and a 10 inch mortar to the garita or gate of San Cosme, and having ascertained the bearings and distance of the grand plaza and palace, at once opened upon those points. The heavy shells were heard to explode in the very heart of the city. At a little after midnight Major Palacios, accompanied by two or three members of the municipal council of the city, arrived at Gen. Worth's head-quarters, and in great trepidation informed him that Santa Anna and his grand army had fled, and that they wished at once to surrender the capital! They were referred to the commander-in-chief, and immediately started for Tacubaya; but in the mean time the firing upon the town ceased.

At 7 o'clock this morning Gen. Scott, with his staff, rode in and took quarters in the national palace, on the top of which the stars and stripes were already flying. An immense crowd of blanketed leperos, the scum of the capital, were congregated in the plaza as the commander-in-chief entered it. They pressed upon our soldiers, and eyed them as though they were beings of another world. So much were they in the way, and with such eagerness did they press around, that Gen. Scott was compelled to order our Dragoons to clear the plaza. They were told, however, not to injure or maim a man in the mob—they were all our friends.

About five minutes after this, and while Gen. Worth was returning to his division near the Alameda, he was fired upon from a house near the Convent of San Francisco. Some of the cowardly Polkos, who had fled the day previous without discharging their guns, now commenced the assassin game of shooting at every one of our men they saw, from windows, as well as from behind the parapets on the azoteas or tops of the houses. In half an hour's time our good friends, the leperos, in the neighborhood of the hospital of San Andres and the church of Santa Clara, also commenced discharging muskets and throwing bottles and rocks from the azoteas. I have neglected to mention that just previous to this Col. Garland had been severely wounded by a musket, fired by some miscreant from a window.

For several hours this cowardly war upon our men continued, and during this time many were killed or wounded. It was in this species of fighting that Lieut. Sidney Smith received his death wound. The division of Gen. Twiggs in one part of the city, and Gen. Worth in another, were soon actively engaged in putting down the insurrection. Orders were given to shoot every man in all the houses from which the firing came, while the guns of the different light batteries swept the streets in all directions. As the assassins were driven from one house they would take refuge on another; but by the middle of the afternoon they were all forced back to the barriers and suburbs. Many innocent persons have doubtless been killed during the day, but this could not be avoided. Had orders been given at the outset to blow up and demolish every house or church from which one man was fired upon, the disturbances would have been at once quelled. As it is, I trust that the lesson the rabble and their mischievous leaders have received to-day may deter them from future outrages.

On entering the palace Gen. Scott at once named Gen. Quitman governor of Mexico—a most excellent appointment. Some wag immediately proclaimed aloud in the plaza as follows: "Gen. John A. Quitman, of Mississippi, has been appointed governor of Mexico, *vice* Gen. Jose Maria Tornel, resigned—*very suddenly*." It seems that the valiant Tornel ran off at an early hour, and his magnificent house has been converted into a hospital for our wounded officers. G. W. K.

Major Gaines, Capt. Clay, Midshipman Rogers, and the other officers who had been prisoners, all have joined the army, some of them in time to do gallant service in the battles.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 26, 1847.

Assassinations continue. No less than ten murdered soldiers were found this morning in the vicinity of the quarter of San Peblo, and eight on the previous day. The fault lies partially with our own men, who straggle from their quarters and get intoxicated at the first grog shop; yet the fact that even in this state they are set upon by gangs of armed ruffians shows that a feeling of revenge and deep hatred obtains against us; and the frequency of the murders would prove that a regular system of assassination has been organized, the wire workers very likely some of the priests and leading men.

Yours, &c., G. W. K.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 28, 1847.

We have rumors without number from Puebla to-day. One is that Santa Anna has been killed in an encounter with Col. Childs in the vicinity of that city, another story would make us believe that he has been taken prisoner, after defending himself for some time at the paper mill called La Constancia, in the neighborhood of Puebla. The accounts say that Col. Childs was reinforced by Maj. Laily, and that he immediately entered the city, drove out the guerrilleros and surrounded the mill above named. What credit to place in these rumors I know not; but if Santa Anna is really a prisoner, it has been intentional—he has given himself up. If he has been killed, it has been what the Mexicans would term one *casualidad*, a sheer accident, for no such intention ever entered his head.

It is said that the Mexican Congress is to assemble at Queretaro, on the 5th of October—next week—and that Pena y Pena has gone out to be installed as the acting President. I have heard Mexicans say that the body has many members who will deliberate manfully and seriously in favor of peace; but my opinion is, that a majority of them will talk of little save honor and ditches and glory, and last extremities and ruins, and of being buried under them, and kindred nonsense. Some of them may be bribed, or hired, to espouse the peace side. We shall see.

Capt. Pemberton Waddell, of one of the new regiments of infantry, is dead. The wound of Gen. Shields, although painful, is improving. A musket ball struck him in the left arm at the storming of Chapultepec, but binding a handkerchief round it he continued with his men until every thing was carried. Gen. Pillow has almost entirely recovered. Since commencing this I have heard another rumor to the effect that Alvarez and the Congress of Puebla have risen upon Santa Anna and put him to death. This can hardly be credited.

The wounds of almost all the officers are doing well. I can speak positively of Col. Garland, Majors Wade, Waite, Loring and Gladden, of Capts Mason, Walker, Danley, and of Lieuts. Foster, Shackelford, Selden and Lugenbeel, and I mention them as being some of the most severely wounded.

[From Mr. Kendall's letters we compile the following list of killed and wounded in all the battles:

KILLED—Cols Graham, 11th Infantry; Ransom, 9th; Scott, 5th. Lieut. Col. Baxter, N. Y. Vols. Major Twiggs, U. S. Marines. Captains Drum, 4th Art; Ayres, 3d Art; Merrill, 5th Inf; Vanolinde, N Y Vols. Lieuts Gant, 7th Inf; Benjamin, 4th Inf; Rodgers, 4th Inf; J P Smith, 5th Inf; Farray, 3d Art; Armstrong, 2d Art; Johnson, 11th Inf; Montague and Cantey, S C Vols.

WOUNDED.—Maj Gen Pillow, severely; Brig Gen Shields, severely; Cols McIntosh, 5th Inf, (since dead;) Garland, com'g 1st brigade Worth's divis., severely; Trousdale, 14th Inf, severely. Lt Cols Johnstone, Voltigeurs, slightly; Geary, Penn Vols, slightly. Majors Gladden, S C Vols, severely; Loring, Rifles, severely; Waight, 8th Inf, badly; Savage, 14th Inf, slightly; Talcott, Voltigeurs, slightly; Wright, 8th Inf, slightly. Capts Smith, 5th Inf, severely; Cady, 6th Inf, slightly; Smith, 8th Inf, severely; Walker, 6th Inf, severely; Anderson, 3d Art, severely; Mason, Eng's, severely; Ker, 2d Dragoons, severely; Guthrie, 11th Inf, slightly; Irvin, 11th Inf, slightly; Pearson, N Y Vols, severely; Gates, 8th Inf, slightly; Danley, vol'r aid to Gen Quitman, severely; Barclay, N Y Vols, slightly; Backenstoss, Rifles, slightly; Mc Phail, 5th Inf, slightly; Williams, Pa Vols, slightly; Simonson, Rifles, slightly; Bernard, Voltig'rs, severely; Magruder, 1st Art, slightly; Beauregard, Eng's, slightly; Casey, 2d Inf, slightly; Miller, Pa Vols, severely; Fairchild, N Y Vols, slightly; Caldwell, Pa Vols, severely; Naylor, 1st Art, slight; Tucker, Rifles, do; Mackall, slight; Page, Quitman's aid, slight; Marshall and Williams, S C Vols, slight; King, 15th Inf, slight; Scantland, 14th Inf, slight; Beale, 14th Inf, slight. Ass't Surgeon Simon, slight; Ass't Surgeon Roberts, dangerously. Lieuts Shackelford, 2d Art, severe; Hamilton, 5th Inf, severe; Daniels, 2d Art, severe; Ernst, 6th Inf, severe; Burbank, 8th Inf, mortally; Clark, 8th Inf, badly; Morris, 8th Inf, severe; Beardsley, 8th Inf, badly; Wainwright, 8th Inf severe; Hunt, 2d Art, slight; Foster, Eng's, severe; Snelling, 8th Inf, severe; Dent, 5th Inf, severe; Clarke and Hayes, 2d Art, slight; Prince and Lincoln, 4th Inf, severe; Thorne, 3d Dragoons, severe; Montgomery, 8th Inf, slight; Andrews, 3d Art, slight; Tree, 2d Dragoons, severe; Walker, Mounted Rifles, slight; Williams, 3d Dragoons, slight; Lee, 11th Inf, slight; Kintzing, Voltigeurs, slight; Shields, 14th Inf, slight; Swan, Voltigeurs, slight; Van Dorn, aid to Gen Smith, slight; Brannan, 1st Art, severe; Lyon, 2d Inf, slight; Longstreet, 8th Inf, severe; Tilton, Voltigeurs, slight; Sprague, 9th Inf, slight; Clark, Adj't S C Vols, severe; Henderson, Marines, slight; Bell, S C Vols, slight; Reno, Voltigeurs, severe; Keefe, Penn Vols, severe; Martin, Voltigeurs, slight; Maloney, 4th Infantry, slight; Lovell, Quitman's Staff, slight; Selden, 8th Inf, severe; Stevens, Eng's, severe; Green, N Y Vols, slight; Towison, Pa Vols, severe; Armsted, 6th Inf, slight; Reid, N Y Vols, severe; Sellock, S C Vols, severe; Russell, Rifles, slight; Haskin, 1st Art, severe; Baker and Steen, S C Vols, severe; Devlin, Marines, slight; Bannon and Kirkland and Davis, S C Vols, slight; Robertson, do, severe; Scantland, 14th Inf; Longnecker, Voltigeurs, slight; Steele and Bedford, 14th Inf, slight; Palmer, Rifles, slight.

[Of the wounded officers, Captain E. K. Smith, Lieut. Burbank, and Lt Morris, have since died.]

FURTHER ACCOUNTS.

Since our Extra was issued, we have looked more particularly over the Picayune of the 14th, and find other items of interest, which we annex; and also many more from the Picayune of the 15th.—

From Mr. Kendall's Letter of Sept. 9.

The conduct of all the non-commissioned officers has been gallant and most conspicuous, while several of them behaved so nobly that they have been recommended for immediate promotion to Gen. Scott. Their names are Sergeants Benson, Wilson and Robinson of the 2d Artillery; Sergeant Heck of the 3d Artillery; Sergeants Updegraff, Farmer, Archer and Daly of the 5th Infantry; Sergeant Major Thompson of the 6th Infantry; Sergeant Major Fink of the 8th Infantry. I trust and hope that Gen. Scott will at once promote these brave fellows.

No less than *nineteen* of the deserters, captured by Gen. Twiggs and Shields at Churubusco, have been found fully guilty, and are to be hung to-morrow morning. The miscreant Riley, who commanded them, escapes the punishment of death, as he proved that he deserted before the war. He has been sentenced, however, to be severely whipped, to be branded as well, and to wear a ball and chain in front of the army during the war! A deserter taken among the prisoners at the Molino, on the 8th, was summarily dealt with. It seems that he deserted from Monterey last fall, and a comrade who recognized, to save him the trouble of a court martial, at once pitched him into the mill flume and he was crushed to pieces by the wheel! Another batch of deserters, who have been undergoing a trial here in Tacubaya, will be hung in a day or two it is said. Most richly do they deserve their fate.

It must read strange, the story that some 7 or 8000 men have set themselves down before a strongly fortified city of over 200,000 inhabitants, with an army of at least 25,000 men to defend it; but the tale is a true one and the proud capital of Mexico must fall.

GENERAL ORDERS.—No. 286.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
National Palace of Mexico, Sept. 16, 1847.

The general in chief calls upon his brethren in arms to return both in public and private worship, thanks and gratitude to God for the signal triumphs which they have recently achieved for their country.

Beginning with the 19th of August and ending the 14th instant, this army has gallantly fought its way through the fields and forts of Contreras, San Antonio, Churubusco, Molino del Rey, Chapultepec and the gates of San Cosme and Tacubaya, into the capital of Mexico.

When the very limited numbers who have performed those brilliant deeds shall have become known, the world will be astonished and our own countrymen filled with joy and admiration.

But all is not yet done. The enemy, though scattered and dismayed, has still many fragments of his late army hovering about us, and, aided by an exasperated population, he may again reunite in treble our numbers and fall upon us to advantage if we rest inactive on the security of past victories.

Compactness, vigilance and discipline are, therefore, our only securities. Let every good officer and man look to those cautions and enjoin them upon all others.

By command of Maj. Gen. Scott:
H. L. SCOTT, A. A. A. G.

GENERAL ARMY ORDERS.

On the 17th September Gen. Scott republished his general orders, proclaiming martial law in places occupied by our troops, with important additions. From these orders we copy that portion by which contributions are levied upon the capital, and the reasons therefor assigned:

14. For the ease and safety of both parties, in all cities and towns occupied by the American army, a Mexican police shall be established and duly harmonized with the military police of the said forces.

15. This splendid capital—its churches and religious worship; its convents and monasteries; its inhabitants and property, are, moreover, placed under the special safe-guard of the faith and honor of the American army.

16. In consideration of the foregoing protection, a contribution of $150,000 is imposed on this capital, to be paid in four weekly instalments of $37,500 each, beginning on Monday next, the 20th instant, and terminating on Monday, the 11th, of October.

18. Of the whole contribution to be paid over to this army, $20,000 shall be appropriated to the purchase of extra comforts for the wounded and sick in hospital; $90,000 to the purchase of blankets and shoes for gratuitous distribution among the rank and file of the army, and $40,000 reserved for other necessary military purposes.

No private house shall be occupied by any corps or officer until all suitable public buildings shall be first fully occupied; and all officers attached to troops shall be quartered with or near their troops respectively.

On the 22d Sept. Gen. Scott issued an Order, stating that he was informed from various kind sources, Mexicans and others, that an extensive conspiracy is on foot, to surprise, by means of insurrection, the guards and quarters, and to murder our officers and men; that Mexican officers and soldiers, in disguise, are the leaders of this plot, aided by some 1500 thieves and murderers, several false priests, &c. Until ready for the insurrection, their object was to assassinate stragglers after enticing them to drink; and to entice Roman Catholic soldiers to desert under a promise of lands in California. He calls the attention of the soldiers to the fate of the fifty deserters who have already been taken and hanged. And urges all to be on the alert, by day and by night; never to go in the streets without arms, and in parties, and to avoid all obscure places, particularly dram shops.

On the 24th he issued another Order, forbidding any interference with religious processions and ceremonies.

Execution of Deserters.—On the morning of the 9th was hung at San Angel sixteen deserters from the American army, who had taken up arms against their Government. Immediately after some ten or twelve were whipped and branded on the cheek with the letter D. Riley, the chief of the San Patricio crowd, came in for a share of the whipping and branding, and right well was the former laid on by a Mexican muleteer, General Twiggs deeming it too much honor to the major to be flogged by an American soldier. He did not stand the operation with that stoicism we expected.

The next morning four others of the same company were executed at Mixcoac, and on the 13th thirty more were hung upon one gallows at the same place. The thirty were brought out for execution about the same time that Chapultepec was being stormed, and Col. Harney, pointing to that place, told them that they should live long enough to see the American flag hoisted upon the battlements of that fortress, and no longer. In a few moments our colors were raised, and after it was shown to them they were launched into eternity. *American Star.*

Though straitened for room, we cannot forbear copying the following article from the Mexican American Star, which does only justice to the heroic gallantry of the privates in our army:

The Rank and File.—Never did the ranks of an army in the world contain so many gallant spirits as are numbered in this small band of ours which fought its way from San Agustin to this city. During that time many of the non commissioned officers and privates distinguished themselves to a great degree, and gave assurance to the world that when Americans war, those of the lower grades enter into it with all the spirit of the highest in command. Recently, when an order was read at the head of companies for so many volunteers to step out of the ranks to undertake some perilous enterprise against the enemy, scarce a man remained in the ranks, and it was with the greatest difficulty the selection could be made, so eager were all to participate in the adventure.— How is it possible to whip such men, unless they are all killed? Their bearing in action has not only won the admiration and esteem of the commander-in-chief, but he is so infatuated with them that we verily believe he would be pleased to hug to his breast the entire army at one time.

According to an act of Congress of March 3, those who have distinguished themselves before will have a brevet grade of rank, or be entitled to receive additional pay, and numbers of them will be named for it by their commanders for good conduct during the last month.

Gen. Scott copied the act of Congress above alluded to into one of his general orders, with remarks most gratifying to his troops, and he extended indulgences to them of a trifling but pleasing kind, in issuing allowances of tobacco from the Mexican stock captured.

The Picayune says, "We must seize the opportunity again to give expression to our boundless admiration of the wonderful achievements of our army under Gen. Scott. The annals of war record nothing more glorious. We can recall no parallel to the closing scenes of the campaign which has ended in the submission of the city of Mexico to the irresistible energy of our arms. Most firmly do we believe that no army of ten thousand men ever surpassed our own in personal gallantry; that none ever equalled it in the skill, the devotion and the heroism of its officers."

Gen. Bravo and staff were taken prisoners by a portion of the New York regiment in Gen. Quitman's division, and they were reported to General Scott, who addressed Gen. Bravo as follows:

"I deeply regret meeting the valiant Gen. Bravo in misfortune. I have long and favorably known him by fame. I trust we may soon be friends. I honor and respect him as an enemy."

Gen. Bravo expressing his thanks for the courtesy extended towards him by the general-in-chief, the latter directed that the former be taken into the citadel and furnished with as comfortable quarters as the convenience of the building would admit of.

Capt. Charles Naylor, of the 2d Pennsylvania Regiment, has been appointed superintendent of the National Palace of Mexico.

The Fashion brought over important despatches for the Government from Mr. Trist. They had been waiting at Vera Cruz since the 30th ult.

The American Star says that at the latest accounts the Mexican army was slowly wending its way towards Queretaro. They numbered less than 3000 men, under the command of Gen. Herrera. Many in Mexico supposed Santa Anna was endeavoring to reach the seaboard to embark for a foreign country, but we place little faith in this.

Major Gaines writes from Mexico, Sept. 28, as follows:

"The Congress of Mexico, it is said, will assemble at Queretaro, on the 5th of October, and high expectations are entertained that peace will shortly be made. I am one of those who doubt it.— They have been whipped in not less than twenty battles, their capital captured, one thousand pieces of artillery and near fifteen thousand prisoners taken. How many more killed and wounded, I know not; and yet, if there is any party here in favor of peace, I have heard nothing of it. We also have to mourn our losses. Since this gallant army entered this valley on the 14th ult., I very much fear that two thousand will not cover our killed and wounded, and still a peace is not "conquered." Let us hope for the best—the worst can but come.

Your affectionate father,
JNO. P. GAINES.

Mr. A. K. Gaines, Jr., Covington, Ky.

The accounts published by the American Star of the outrages of the guerrilleros in Puebla and other cities, and upon their own countrymen, are deplorable. The whole male population of Mexico appears to be fast relapsing into a state of brigandage.

After Gen. Bravo had been taken prisoner and Santa Anna had abandoned the capital, the latter issued a decree bearing date Sept 16th. In this he premises that he designs to continue the campaign; that to do so and retain executive authority are quite incompatible, as the Executive Government should reside in the centre of the Republic. Wishing to avoid this evil, and to provide for the permanency of the Government let what may betide, he resigns the Provisional Presidency of the Republic and orders that the executive authority shall be vested in the President of the Supreme Court, (Senor Pena y Pena) assisted by General Herrera and Gen. Alcorta—the latter in place of Gen. Bravo. A second article of the decree fixes upon Queretaro as the seat of government for the nation.

According to the *Monitor Republicano* of the 27th ult. it was intimated by the civic authorities to Gen. Scott on the 25th, that the contribution of $150,000 levied upon the population was ready for him. The amount was raised by a loan, so as not further to distress the inhabitants.

GENERAL TOTAL.

	Killed	Wounded	[illegible]
1. Gen. Worth's Division,	130	[illegible]	[illegible]
2. Gen. Twiggs's Division,	36	[illegible]	[illegible]
3. Gen. Pillow's Division,	21	[illegible]	[illegible]
4. Gen. Quitman's Division,	41	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total,	248	[illegible]	[illegible]

Killed, wounded and missing in the four divisions of Gens. Worth, Twiggs, Pillow and Quitman, 1423.

VERA CRUZ, Sept. 30, 1847.

That Santa Anna is in Puebla, has been confirmed by ——, who saw and conversed with him on the 25th. His quarters were [illegible] the city where he is safe from Col. Childs's guns; and, supposing that Col. C. [illegible] provisions, he is lying off and [illegible] tended for the Americans.

VERA CRUZ, Oct. 4, 1847.

The Mexicans have a report that Santa Anna has come down as [illegible] no other purpose than to escort [illegible] down, and suppress the guerrillas [illegible] bout one half of the population [illegible] it to be a fact. The whole Mexican [illegible] are outrageous against Santa Anna [illegible] occasions denounce him as a traitor.

Address of Santa Anna.—The Picayune publishes Santa Anna's Address [illegible] evacuation of the city. [illegible]

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.

MR. KENDALL'S LETTERS.

[illegible]

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 29, 1847.

All our wounded have been brought in [illegible]

Gen. Bravo's official report [illegible]

[illegible]

The "American Star," [illegible] day in neat form, and the talk is that another new paper, the "North American," is to come out in the course of the week. Meanwhile, the city is rapidly becoming Americanized. From every quarter, staring in the largest capitals, we see such announcements as "Union Hotel," "Mush and Milk at all Hours," "American Eye Goods," "United States Restaurant," "Egg-Nogg and Mince Pies for Sale Here," and other kindred notices to the passer by as where he can be served on home principles. Nor is there to be any lack of amusements, for already the posters announce a bull fight, a circus, a theatre and even an Italian opera as shortly to be produced. We are a great people.

In one of his letters, Mr. Kendall says that the bitter malignity of the Mexicans, and their indisposition to think of peace, are greatly owing to the small force by which their capital has been taken and their armies defeated. They feel degraded, their pride humbled. Let an army of 50,000 be placed in Mexico, and they will not only see the futility of further opposition, but have an excuse in their own eyes and the world's, to sue for peace. "At present, all the territory we possess in Mexico is comprised within the reach of our guns. We must either hold this line with a force sufficient to awe the enemy, or else retire from it altogether; and the sooner our government bestirs itself the better."

The Tampico Sentinel of the 21 inst. mentions the death of one Captain, one Lieut., and nine soldiers, among the garrison at that place.

Extract of a letter received in Charleston, dated

"JALAPA, (Mexico,) Sept. 30, 1847.

"We are to march in two hours to relieve Col. Childs at Puebla, who has been attacked by 10,-000 men under Santa Anna. Our force is now 3,000, under command of Gen. Lane of Buena Vista. We start right off!"

It was reported at Vera Cruz, that Santa Anna was on the coast, waiting to take passage in the British Steamer Medway, on the 2d, for Havana. It is impossible to reconcile the thousand reports from Mexico.]

Letter from a Mexican to his friend in Havana:

MEXICO, Sept. 27, 1847.

You will have seen by the public papers the unfortunate events which have occurred in this country, but console yourself by the fact that we have not incurred the ignominy of a disgraceful peace, and be assured that unfortunate as we are, humiliating as may be our condition, that of the enemy is daily becoming worse. Santa Anna has resigned the Presidency, and is fighting the Americans near Puebla. Our army has gone to Queretaro, where it is intended to reorganize it for the continuation of the war, which in my opinion has but just began, since the popular effervescence after what has happened at the capital is daily increasing. Pena y Pena, the Chief Justice, now occupies the Presidency. He is decided in favor of the war. He is a man of known probity, and we all believe will bring the war to a successful termination. Santa Anna has 2000 cavalry, which with 3,000 infantry under Gen. Rea, are at Puebla, occupying the most elevated heights and doing great injury to the enemy. The latter have thrown into the city more than three hundred shells and grenades.

Similar letters are given in other papers.

Capt. Fairchild's command returned to Vera Cruz on the 8th inst. from the Bridge, having escorted provisions to Col. Hughes's and Col. Collins's command. On the way back they were fired into, and Lieut. Morailles, of Capt. F.'s company, was severely wounded in the left hand, which will no doubt have to be amputated.

Gen. Alvarez has been appointed commandant of the State of Puebla, and is represented to be [illegible] in his efforts to organize and equip [illegible] force for the purpose of cutting off Gen. Scott's communication with Vera Cruz, and of [illegible] any new accession of men and supplies.

The correspondent of the Delta says,—

"[illegible] army arrived in the Valley, *we have lost three thousand men* in killed and wounded. We have destroyed the Mexican army of [illegible] men, upwards of 6,000 of which have been taken prisoners. We have captured seventy [illegible]—twenty-seven at the battle of [illegible], ten on the fort at Churubusco, and [illegible] on the 12th, 13th, and 14th."

At Vera Cruz, during the month of Sept., [illegible] Soldiers, and 13 Quartermaster's men.

Mr. Kendall, one of the Editors of the Picayune, [illegible] in the battles near the city of Mexico as volunteer Aid to Gen. Worth, was [illegible] wounded in the knee, by a musket ball.

[illegible] Puebla, Sept. 30th to 12th, state that [illegible] less than 250 effective men, [illegible] of $1,000,000, and surrounded by [illegible] to 10,000 Mexican troops. The whole [illegible] of the market [illegible] of 700 mules from the mule yard [illegible] were not troops enough to prevent. A [illegible] wagoners and others pursued, were surrounded by 1 or 500 of the enemy, and of nearly [illegible] got back.

[illegible] we are about as near to peace as the [illegible]. The gov't must send [illegible] more troops. Without them, our [illegible] are already worthless. Our troops [illegible] prisoners than victims in the few [illegible] had possession."

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

The [illegible] Telegraph, at New Orleans, brings [illegible] from the Brazos to the 5th inst. Capt. Bell, [illegible], who had been despatched on some [illegible] by Gen. Taylor, died on the passage, [illegible] fever. This disease had broken out at [illegible], and 4 or 5 cases had terminated fatally. There had been several cases also at the Brazos.

The Flag says that Gen. Taylor was about to [illegible] his headquarters from Monterey to Matamoras.

It was rumored that Gen. Urrea was about to [illegible] upon the Lower Rio Grande at [illegible] of 12,000 men.

Col. Butler, with five companies, was escorting [illegible] worth $200,000 to Gen. Taylor's army [illegible] was ordered at Cerralvo, and [illegible]. After these arrived he [illegible] and was last heard of two days' march [illegible] Mier.

A civil war had broken out between the Mexican Guerrillas and the Rancheros, owing to the [illegible] of the former. A fight had taken place [illegible] of the Guerrillas were killed.

[illegible] government horses, a large majority of [illegible] have not been used since they were bought [illegible] less than $100 each, were sold at auction [illegible] Matamoras at an average of $10 a head. So [illegible] Uncle Sam's money! Besides their cost, [illegible] transportation, forage, &c. for several months, [illegible] been no small sum.

[illegible] likewise, that a cargo of coal, which [illegible] sent from Baltimore to Vera Cruz, where [illegible] not wanted, remained there 60 days, returning [illegible] Baltimore, thence to Boston, where the coal [illegible] with a loss of about $18,000.

Gen. Wool is said to have become very unpopular with the troops under his command.

FROM THE N. O. NATIONAL, 14TH INST.

LATEST FROM GENERAL TAYLOR.
HIS RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES.

Our citizens will feel a thrill of excitement seldom created at the announcement that Gen. Taylor may possibly be among us in a short time.—Unless some untoward accident happens, we shall soon be able to greet the Old Soldier, and give him a welcome that will move the very foundations of the city.

An officer of the army, twenty-four days from Gen. Taylor's camp, informs us that Gen. Taylor may be expected here in the course of a week or ten days. He was preparing to leave Walnut Springs when our informant last saw him, and he spoke of his return to the United States freely. He anticipated the pleasure he should have on his cotton farm. He is in good health and spirits.

At Gen. Taylor's camp, when our informant left, was the following immense army:—Bragg's battery and the skeleton remains of three companies of the 2d Dragoons, under Col. Fontleroy. At Monterey, there was Col. Tibbatts with five companies of the 16th Infantry. The city of Monterey, it is said, was under better government than at any time since under our control.

The Washington Union, reiterates, that Mr. Trist has been recalled from Mexico, and that no other agent will be sent out, and no propositions made by the United States for peace,—if Mexico desires it, she must sue for it. If she should have any propositions to make of course they will be duly received and considered by Mr. Polk and his Cabinet.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 15—Schrs. Olive and Mechanic from New York. 16—Brigs Six Brothers from Kennebunk, Me.; Sarah Ann from Gloucester, Mass.; Schrs. Old Zack from Philadelphia, Falcon from Boston. 17—Brig Louisa Beaton from New York; Schr. Avon from Boston. 18—Br. Brig Hiram Crosby from Yarmouth, N. S. Brigs Wianot from Boston, Maine and David Duffell from New York; Schrs. Tennessee and Valhalla from Boston, Majestic and S. Morris Waln from New York. 19—Brig Metallak from Boston. 21—Schr. Ann Jane [illegible] Charlotte.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1847.

THE WAR NEWS.—On the receipt of the deeply interesting news from Mexico, on Thursday last, we issued an Extra, of which we distributed some hundreds, here and to such Post Offices as we could supply. Subsequently, the New Orleans papers have brought many columns of letters, from which we have very carefully selected, or condensed, all that is of material importance. We refer our readers to the details, as, considering the force engaged, and its situation many hundreds of miles in the enemy's country, among the most wonderful achievements recorded in the annals of ancient or modern warfare.

DEATH OF LIEUT. JOHN B. BEATTY.—We regret to learn, from a letter received in this place from Capt. Kirkpatrick of the Cumberland and Bladen Company of N. C. Volunteers, dated at Arista's Mills, near Saltillo, Sept. 19th, that Lieut. John B. Beatty, son of John D. Beatty, Esq. of Bladen county, died at that place on the 13th September. Capt. Kirkpatrick mentions that he had been sick ever since his arrival in Mexico, but no persuasions of his friends could induce him to quit the service and return home. Capt. K. had his remains properly enclosed in a tin and a wooden coffin, and entrusted to the care of Capt. Blalock, of the Yancey Company, to bring to his native place.

Capt. Blalock was on his return home, having resigned his command.

Capt. Kirkpatrick's Company were all well, except Lieut. Dunham, who was sick, but not dangerously, and Duncan Johnson, who had been quite sick, but was going about again.

Among the killed and wounded officers are three who were well and favorably known in this place, Col. Ransom, Capt. Drum, and Lieut. Bell. The first was formerly Principal of a Military Academy in this town; the second was stationed here last year as a recruiting officer, and went hence to Mexico, leaving many friends whom he had made by his gentlemanly deportment. And the third, who, we are glad to see is but slightly wounded, is the son of our townsman, Mr. Wm. Bell. He is 2d Lieut of the Charleston Company of S. C. Volunteers.

Of Capt. Drum the correspondent of the N. O. Delta says:—

"It was that the lamented Capt. Drum fell mortally wounded. The death of no man in our army has been more sincerely regretted than his. Throughout the bombardment of Chapultepec he stood by his guns, and when the works of the enemy were stormed he was ordered to advance his battery under the heaviest fire, himself possessing and inspiring into his men a cool and deliberate bravery at all times possessed by none.—You will recollect that it was he who recaptured the Buena Vista guns, still covered with the blood of those who fell at the time they were lost, and afterwards used them with such decisive effect at the battle of Molino del Rey on the 8th inst."

FATHER AND SON.—Major Levi Twiggs and his son Lieut. Geo. D. Twiggs, have both been killed in battle in Mexico, the latter in his first battle. He was the only son of his now widowed mother, and nephew of Gen. Twiggs and Com. Decatur.

The fortress of Chapultepec, where the severe battle of the 13th Sept. took place, was on a steep and isolated [illegible], noted as the residence, before the Conquest of Mexico, of Montezuma.

THE LATE ELECTIONS.

In Ohio, the Whigs have secured a majority in both Houses of the Legislature, and a majority on joint ballot, or sufficient to make a fair apportionment of State Representation among the counties, and to elect a Whig to the U. S. Senate in place of Allen, Loco. This is a great triumph.

FLORIDA.—The Whigs have elected 13 out of 19 Senators, and it is supposed that they have a majority in the lower House also. A certain majority on joint ballot, which secures a U. S. Senator next year in place of Westcott, Loco.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Union announces Gov. Shunk's election by 18,538 majority. But we believe that he has not a *majority* at all. He is elected by a plurality of 18,538 over the Whig candidate. But, add the votes for Native American and Abolition tickets, and it is said that it leaves Shunk in a *minority*.

GRATIFYING RESULTS.—The late election in Georgia secures two Whig Senators in Congress; that of Maryland and that of Ohio a fourth, in place of Allen, Loco; and Florida a fifth, in place of Westcott, Calhoun Locofoco. A Whig gain of two Senators.

[illegible].—The Wilmington Journal congratulates itself and its friends, that, should the election of next President be thrown into the House of Representatives, "the Democrats will have a decided majority of the States,"—and then, to show this, it says, that "of the 27 States that have already voted, 12 have elected Democratic majorities, 12 have returned Whig majorities, and 3 are tied. Two States, Mississippi and Louisiana, have yet to elect, and they will certainly send Democratic delegations."

Admitting all these *facts*, we beg to ask the Journal by what species of arithmetic it can make 14 "a decided majority" of 29?

THE BLESSINGS OF FREE TRADE.—For several years past, the Locofocos have continued to set before us the example of England, in adopting Free Trade, as they call it. Now we should like to know if any part of the present *prosperity* of England is occasioned by this Free Trade system? And if so, whether the same blessed system, bestowed upon us partially by the Tariff of 1846, may be expected in due time to produce like results in the United States?

NEW LOANS.—The N. Y. Express says that the Secretary of the Treasury has visited that city to see how the money market stands, and that he came to the determination, while there, to ask Congress, at the opening of the session, for a loan of "only twenty millions"—it being a long session he can afterwards call for more as he wants it. It is also given out, that if the loan be not readily negotiated at 6 per cent., there will be an issue of Treasury Notes, of $10 and $20, bearing no interest, for general circulation. This will be a long step towards making "a Government Bank."

THE COTTON CROP.—The fine weather which has prevailed throughout the Cotton States, must have added immensely to both the quality and the quantity of the crop. We trust that in this our planting friends will make amends for the great fall in price, which meets them at the very threshold of their selling season.

The Charleston Courier notices, with high commendation, a Portrait of Mr. Calhoun, (said by his family to be the best ever taken of him,) painted by Mr. JAMES BOGLE, formerly of this town, and recently purchased from him by Andrew Turnbull, Esq. of Charleston. As an Artist, Mr. Bogle has made rapid strides to fame. He resides in New York.

DIVIDEND.—The Bank of Cape Fear has declared its usual dividend of 3 per cent. See Advertisement.

The Georgia Rail Road Company has declared a dividend of 3 per cent. from the profits of the last six months.

LATE FROM EUROPE.—The Steamers Missouri and Cambria have brought Liverpool mails to the 5th inst.

Cotton had declined about a cent. Uplands 5 to 6¼d. (equal to 9½ to 12½ cents.) Flour and Grain had also declined. American Flour was worth only from $6 12 to 6 75.

The money market in England was in the most deplorable state, and many more failures, for immense amounts, had taken place. Nine houses in London, seven in Manchester, seven in Liverpool, and six or seven in Glasgow, are mentioned, for various sums, from £60,000 to £600,000 each, amounting altogether to several millions of pounds, or many millions of dollars. The prospect continued exceedingly gloomy; funds of all kinds had fallen; and rate of interest risen, with scarce a possibility of borrowing on any terms. Cotton fell under all this, and many manufactories were closed. Every kind of business deranged and paralyzed.

The N. Y. papers think that no failures will be caused in this country by those in England.

The Hon. Alex'r Everett, U. S. Minister to China, died at Canton a few days after his arrival there with his family.

The U. S. Frigate Macedonian was near being lost in a gale on the coast of Scotland. She escaped with considerable damage.

The Cholera was raging in Russia.

Father Matthew, the great Irish Temperance advocate, will visit the U. States next Spring.

MR. POLK AND MR. WISE.—The affectionate meeting of these gentlemen, chronicled by the official organ, has excited much remark. The last time they had spoken, before this, was when Mr. Wise grossly insulted him for his corrupt conduct as Speaker of the House. "Sir, you are the miserable tool of a petty tyrant!" said Mr. Wise to him in 1839. Now, says the Union, they had "a long and most agreeable interview."

The United States and Brazil.—The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce informs us, (and we are not surprised to hear it,) that some difficulty still exists in regard to the relations of our Government with that of Brazil. "Though Mr. Tod (says the writer) has made a most conciliatory presentation speech, *which was prepared here by Mr. Buchanan and approved by the Cabinet*, though not without some opposition, yet its effect has been counteracted by another document at the same time officially communicated, decidedly approving of Mr. Wise's conduct to the Brazilian government. I have reason to believe that advices have been received here which go to show that the issue of it doubtful whether diplomatic relations will be continued at [illegible] under present circumstances."

Richmond Whig.

This is evidently a [illegible] which called out a "rude on both sides of the [illegible]," in which Mr. Polk's Kane Letter showed his expertness.

POPULARITY OF THE MEXICAN WAR.—The Union and its followers have boasted largely of the [illegible] of the war. If popular, how happens it that the Whigs, who have always denied its necessity, and desired peace, have obtained a majority in Congress? When Mr. Polk met his last Congress, nearly two years ago, he had a majority of about seventy, or two to one, to meet the [illegible] going forwards in the popular House. He will meet his second Congress with a majority of six against him; and, unless we are deceived, with [illegible] a large majority of those who were elected as his friends.

Is it the Mexican War, or the British Tariff, which is so popular?

WHAT WILL THE WHIGS DO?—The Whigs very generally and very properly disapprove the suggestions that Congress should withhold the supplies for the war in Mexico, and thus force the Administration to withdraw the army or make peace. They rather approve the patriotic sentiments of the Whig Senator Miller of New Jersey, as thus stated in a late speech in his State:—

"Under this state of things I can see no course for the Whigs to pursue but to sustain the country under the critical position in which it has been placed by our Executive, and to await the time when they can take the war out of the hands of men who have proved themselves incompetent to conduct it, and then to execute it, [illegible] disguises and pretexts, and prosecute it openly and manfully as becomes a Christian nation, seeking no advantage but that which is the object of all just wars—the maintenance of national honor and the restoration of permanent peace.

"These are the high and patriotic obligations now resting upon the Whig party. It is their duty to stand by their country in this hour of its deepest peril, to watch with an eagle eye over her institutions, to defend them from the encroachments of Executive power, to sustain them against the excitements of war—to guard them against the rapacity of conquest—to go along with our ark of liberty [illegible] this wilderness of war into which it has been dragged by impious hands—to fight for it and to die for it, if need be, until we can bring it back in safety to its native Temple.

"The way to restore peace *is not by withholding necessary supplies for the army*, but by withholding our votes from its authors; not by withdrawing our troops from Mexico, but by withdrawing Mr. Polk from the Executive chair. We will sustain the war for the sake of the country, and not for the sake of the causes which produced it, nor for the objects for which the Executive now continues it. We will sustain it until we can, under the constitution and the laws, thank God, the time is not far distant, place at the head of our national affairs one who will have the wisdom and the nerve to put an end to this iniquitous war."

A HIT.—The Raleigh Register reminds the Standard, which is now rejoicing at what it calls "a victory over the Wilmot proviso in Pennsylvania," that it equally rejoiced last year over the election of Wilmot himself to Congress!

With the Locofocos, it is all right when the Wilmot proviso men are Locofocos, but all wrong when they are Whigs.

POWDER MAGAZINES.—The terrible calamity which has befallen the city of Nashville, in the destruction of 100 houses and death of 3 persons and wounding of many others, by the explosion of a powder magazine which was struck by lightning, makes it proper to direct attention to the powder magazines in this place, with a view to ascertain whether they are properly located and properly constructed. A Boston paper says, that if the magazine had been built with heavy walls, and light roof, which could have been blown off readily by the explosion, the damage would have been confined to the magazine itself. The remark is worthy of consideration.

SHOCKING PRESUMPTION.—The N. Y. Globe, a rabid Locofoco paper, thus discourses on our obligations to Mexico:—

"There is a spirit abroad which will not long be stayed—a spirit of progress, which will compel us, for the good of both nations and of the world at large, TO DESTROY THE NATIONALITY *of that besotted people*. It would almost seem that they, like the Israelites of old, had brought upon themselves *the vengeance of the Almighty*, and we ourselves had been *raised up to overthrow* AND UTTERLY DESTROY THEM *as a separate and distinct nation*."

Who made this profane wretch a judge of the purposes of the Almighty? or a dispenser of His vengeance? or an arbiter of the good of the world at large? Let us take care that we bring not upon our own land "the vengeance of the Almighty."

THE LETHEON.—Many well authenticated accounts of the performance of Surgical operations without the slightest pain, after the patient has inhaled the Letheon, crowd upon us in our exchange papers. Among them, the Wilmington Journal mentions that Dr. A. O. Bradley of that place, amputated a man's hand a few days ago, without the patient's showing any symptom of pain, or even of consciousness. When aroused, he expressed surprize and delight at the hand having been amputated without his knowing any thing about it.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTIONS.—It seems to be almost settled, that the Locofoco Convention for the nomination of President and Vice President will be held on the 4th of July 1848—only about four months before the election will take place.

The Richmond Whig proposes, with manifest propriety, we think, that as the Whigs have heretofore taken the lead in the nomination of candidates, they now permit the Locos to bring out their men first; and thus have a short canvass and a brisk one.

The Whig copies and comments on, a letter of Col. Jefferson Davis, the gallant Mississippian who so distinguished himself in Mexico, and who is now a Senator in Congress, in which Col. Davis urges that the Southern States send Delegates to the Locofoco Convention, charged, in the first instance, with a demand of a disavowal, by the Northern Delegates, of the principle of the Wilmot proviso, an admission of the equal right of the South with the North to the territory held as the common property of the U. S., and an extension of the Missouri Compromise to all States to be hereafter admitted into the Union. If the Northern Delegates should refuse to pledge themselves to these things, then the Southern Delegates to withdraw from the Convention.

The Whig most forcibly remarks upon all this, that should Col. Davis's suggestion be adopted, it is obvious, unless there shall be a very radical change in the sentiments of the Northern Democracy, as heretofore expressed in Congress, in *ten* of the Legislatures of the non slaveholding States, and in various other ways, that no ticket can be formed which will be acceptable to either North or South. And in that event, what is the South to be profited by such a contest? If the South will make the Wilmot proviso a test, the North, having the power, will elect both President and Vice President—that is, unless Gen. Taylor be strong enough to overcome both sectional and party feelings,—a supposition which there is now great reason to fear will not be realized, for want of Northern support.

This is an exceedingly important matter, which both parties will have to consider of, and settle in their National Conventions, and which we hope they will approach with calmness and with the spirit of Patriots, in and out of the Conventions.

Gen. Waddy Thompson, of S. C., in a late speech, gave it as his decided opinion that the North would not abandon the Wilmot Proviso. "Ten States, (said he,) with votes enough to control the popular branch of Congress and to elect a President of the U. States, had taken their arrogant and insulting stand—and they were daily gaining strength. Last year 300,000 foreigners landed on our shores—not 20,000 of whom settled in the South—the rest spreading over the North and West, with imputed sentiments hostile to our welfare. With Oregon and the expected accession of Mexican territory, added to the present non-slaveholding States, the number of free States would be found numerous and strong enough to amend the constitution and overthrow the institutions of the South. The true remedy for this state of things, he thought, was to be found in acquiring no more territory."

The Locofocos in New York are at loggerheads on the Wilmot proviso and other questions, and have come to an open rupture, holding separate Conventions to nominate candidates. John Van Buren, son of the Ex-President, has taken the very strongest ground against the South, talking about "the curse of slavery among a free people," &c.

WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH MEXICO.—It is understood that this question is engaging the attention of the President and the Cabinet, and that its *annexation* to the United States is urged by the [illegible] member of the Cabinet, understood to be Mr. Walker. The "Union" has put forth several strong articles, apparently with a view to ascertain if the party can be induced to sanction such a measure. Those of them who have no minds of their own, but are always ready to obey orders from the chief, will doubtless duly respond; but there are others who have not only sense enough to perceive the evils of such a forced annexation, but virtue enough to proclaim their views. Such a one is the leading Locofoco paper of New York, the Evening Post, and another is the Journal of Commerce of the same city. They both argue unanswerably and at great length against the measure. The Post says,—

"If the annexation were perfectly spontaneous and unforced on the part of the states of Mexico, the introduction of the Mexican element into our politics would prove a most unfortunate admixture. The character of the public men of Mexico, if almost as the samples which have been before the world, is to [illegible] the spirit of wisdom [illegible]. Elections, where the mass of the people are so ignorant and degraded, and where the more intelligent have so little scruple in regard to the means they use, must, of course, be so corrupt and capricious as scarcely to deserve the name of elections.

"If we take Mexico into the Union, with its nine millions of inhabitants, we take in her politics also; we take in the spirit of her people, their narrow views, their taste for intrigue, their ignorance or disregard of the principles of individual freedom; we adulterate the national character with an alloy which it will be centuries to purge away.

"But we need not dwell upon this view of the subject. The Mexican states will not voluntarily accede to our Union. They hate us too heartily; they condemn us as heretics, detest us as their invaders and conquerors, are jealous of our superior [illegible] race and enterprise, and will not enter into a partnership which to them seems odious and unequal. If the annexation therefore is to be effected, it must be by force; the republic must be overrun, subjugated; its defenders beaten in detail, its strong places occupied; its disaffected communities chastised into submission; military prefects must preside in the different provinces, and we must hold the country for years by a military government, a despotism. We must follow the sinister example of Britain in overrunning and governing the provinces of India. The Executive will acquire new and enormous sources of patronage in the appointment of governors for the provinces, themselves the dispensers of subordinate patronage; the genius of our nation must become military, and the habit of force, thus become inveterate, will naturally re-act upon the character of our government. We shall be changed from a people of peaceful pursuits, among whom public order is preserved by public opinion, to the condition of those governments which rule by patronage and fear."

The Frigate Macedonian arrived at New York on Friday last. It is said that 9,000 persons in the District of Cork were saved from starvation by the provisions which she carried out as a gratuity from this country.

A GREAT SPEECH.—In the Episcopal General Convention, now sitting in New York, the Rev. Dr. Francis L. Hawks, of Louisiana, (a native of Newbern, N. C.) delivered a speech which "retained the fixed attention of the House for four and a half hours." At its close, the excitement felt was shown by an immediate motion for a recess of half an hour, which was seconded by Judge Huger of South Carolina, who declared that "the house needed it, they had been so carried away by the last speaker, who had crowded so much matter into his address, that he for one wished a little time to reflect upon it. It was the most powerful and eloquent speech he had ever listened to." The House was in a universal buzz of excitement. The speech was against Bishop Onderdonk's restoration to the Episcopal office.

LAWYER'S TOASTS.—At a late dinner of Lawyers in Rhode Island, the following capital toasts were drunk:—

The Members of the Legal Profession.—The only class in the community who are substantially benefited by *bad deeds*.

Contingent remainders.—Those of us who will live to see the second centennial anniversary of this Association.

Law Suits.—Like wine, the *older* they are, the *better* we like them.

At Guilford Superior Court, last week, Spencer S. Reeves was convicted of the murder of his sister, in Orange county, in January last. He was the only son, and his sister the only daughter, of their widowed mother; and the three lived together!

A. V. Coffin was acquitted of the charge of the burglary and larceny, which was committed by some one at Franklinsville Factory last Winter.

The Greensborough Patriot has a list of the Deaths and Discharges in the N. C. Regiment up to the last of August. Total of Deaths 145, of Discharges 60.

Mexican Whiggism.—The Locofoco organs seem of late not to know any name for the Whigs but "*Mexican Whigs*." Let us mention a few facts for the benefit of these callers of hard names. Two Kentucky regiments destined for Mexico are now encamped near this city, and we are assured by gentlemen of the highest respectability, who profess to know the fact, that a large majority of the rank and file of both regiments are Whigs. The regiments are made up of men from nine of the ten Congressional districts of Kentucky: but Lynn Boyd's district, the only Locofoco district in the State, is not represented by a solitary volunteer in either regiment! Let the Locofocos, whose tongues are so familiar with the phrase "Mexican Whigs," digest these facts as they may.

Louisville Journal.

Volunteering.—Capt. Wm. J. Price, of the N. C. volunteer regiment, who was sent home to get new recruits, informs us that with four or five weeks active exertions at different places he has not been able to obtain *the first one*.

Capt. Williamson, of the same regiment, who also came in on the recruiting service, has, we learn, obtained *one* man in the Western part of the State.

Capt. Cameron, who was authorized by the President to raise an extra company in the State provided it could be done by the 15th of October, but was subsequently allowed until the 10th of November to do it, had but 20 men enlisted on the 11th instant.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

Launch.—A fine Schooner of 130 tons, called John Story, was launched from the Ship yard of Mr. Benj. W. Berry in this town on Saturday last. She is owned by Mr. George W. Davis and Mr. Berry, and is intended for the Wilmington and Havana trade.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

Disaster.—The Packet Schr. Jonas Smith, Capt. Horton, bound from New York for this port, in coming in over the New Inlet bar on Thursday night last, struck the bottom, and it becoming calm at about the time, she was unable to work over, and soon drifted on to the South side of the Carolina shoal. She will be an entire loss. The Captain has been engaged in recovering from the wreck every thing practicable. The J. S. had a full assorted cargo of merchandize for this place and the interior.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

Trade between Baltimore and Wilmington, (N. C.)—We learn with pleasure that since the establishment of a regular line of packets between this city and Wilmington, N. C., the business between these points has greatly increased. So complete has been the success of the line of packets, that the company owning them contemplate building a steamer to add to the line.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

MARRIED.

On the 14th inst., by the Rev. Wm. N. Peacock, WILLIAM JORDAN, Esq. of Montgomery county, to Miss MARTHA, daughter of John Bowden, Esq. of Richmond county.

In Wilmington, on the 19th inst., by the Rev'd J. O. Stedman, Mr. PETER SMITH to Miss SARAH EDEN. Also, on the 20th, by the Rev. James McDaniel, Mr. CHRISTOPHER J. CONEY, formerly of New York, to Miss MARTHA ANN SIMPSON, of Wilmington.

DIED.

In this vicinity, on the 7th inst., very suddenly, of Croup, WILLIAM J., son of John W. and Elizabeth Pemmitt, aged 2 years and 8 months.

"No bitter tears for thee be shed,
Blossom of being! seen and gone!
With flowers alone we strew thy bed,
O blest departed one!
Whose all of life, a rosy ray,
Blush'd into dawn and pass'd away."—*Com.*

A Revolutionary Soldier Gone!

Departed this life on the 15th inst., near Laurel Hill, Richmond county, Mr. WM. BROWN, aged about 90 years. He was a soldier of the Revolution in the Southern Division, and was present at the time the British took Savannah and Charleston. He was bred in Bladen county, N. C. His father, Thomas Brown, was from Virginia, and his grandfather from Ireland.—*Com.*

In Lumberton, on the 8th inst., at the residence of James Woods, after a few hours' illness, Mr. ALLEN McDOUGALD, in the 47th year of his age. He has left a wife and five children, and numerous friends, to mourn his departure. He was a man of tender feelings; intelligent, obliging, and warm in his friendship. He was for many years a member of the Presbyterian Church.

There is a voice whose power divine
Can bid the grave's cold tenant live;
Nor would we that blest hope resign
For all this world can give. *Com.*

In Greensborough, on the 19th inst., in the 20th year of her age, Mrs. EMMA S. McCONNEL, wife of W. J. McConnel, and daughter of Peter E. and Regina M. Sperry, of Baltimore, Md.

In Randolph County, on the 15th inst., after a confinement of about ten years, JOSHUA COX, Sen., a highly respectable citizen, and long a member of the Society of Friends, aged 87 years.

In Greene county, Alabama, on the 3d instant, WILLIAM HINTON, aged 68, a native of North Carolina.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 26—Steamer Evergreen, with boat Ben Rush in tow, with Goods for B Rose & Son, J M Beasley, P Taylor, G W McDonald, J Kyle, J H & J Martine, J A J Bradford, Gardner & McKethan, Mrs C A Brown, A Johnson & Co, D Johnson, S W Tillinghast & Co, J A Rose, S Boon, E W Wilkings, F D Breece, R A Stuart, T S Lutterloh, J Brookshank, S J Hinsdale, W McIntyre, G McNeill, Hall & Hall, Hall, Sackett & Co, R Strange, J M Walton, G S Hodges, of this place; and Mrs Wiley, S T Hoit, W Shaw, A C Bloen, E Belo, Lehman & Boner, M Chambers, J F Chambers, Jenkins & Roberts, J Stanly, T Gaddes, Finley & Gordon, W A Lash, D Lindsay, A Newsom, Cane Creek Co, J Wincoff, A Alden, McKenzie & Jones, J H Hawley, John C Blocker, J C Vincent, A T Zevely, G Brower, W C & J A Parks, F Johnson, R Haines, G Atkinson, T Caldwell & Son, Rev'd J F Cofman, J L McCrason, C Hall, York & Morky, W J McConnell, W W Woolf, H Fiaggs, M Tew, Mrs R M Toomes, M Molly, N M Mendenhall, J G & T B Lash, Hanks & Ramsay, Miss S C Vogler.

Arrived yesterday—Steamer W B Meares, with Goods for W Draughon, C W Andrews, J & T Waddill, P Taylor, Barksdale & Gilchrist, H L Myrover & Co, H & E J Lilly, D Shaw, E W Willkings, J M Rose, J D Williams, J Dodd, Mrs C A Brown, T S Lutterloh, B Rose & Son, H Leete, P Taylor, S J Hinsdale, E J Hale, R Baldwin, of this place; and K Peterson, Van Bleck, E Moung, M W McNair, J Worth, W T Horne, G W Brown, J R & J Sloan, Lee & Hoover, Lee & Walker, D Freeman & Son, R Grey, N Kendall, A Earnhart, Murchison, Reid & Co, Melchor & Shimpoch, Worth & Sanders, R D Golding, Barnhart & Hix, Hix & Earnhart, W Lassiter, F Friese, Grist & Lisberger, Rankin & McLean, J F Marsh, Holt & Carrigan, G Womack, J C Blocker, L West, M L & R Holmes, E Belo, W F Watts, Bowman & McDaniel, J H Thompson, L Springs, Springs & Weddington, Witherspoon & Pritchard, J Garnett, Newlin & Farlow, G A McLean, D Clewell, R McDaniel, A D McLean, W Marsh, J Hedges, A F Page, J C Williams, R J Ashe, M Autrey, J S Pearson, interior.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Oct. 26.

Brandy, peach,	40 a 50	Iron,	4½ a 5
Ditto, apple,	40 a 42	Molasses,	28 a 30
Bacon,	10 a 10½	Oats,	30 a
Coffee,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	8¾ a 9¼	Sugar, brown,	7½ a 10
Corn,	50 a	Salt, bu.,	60
Candles, F. F.,	17½	Ditto, sack,	$1 75 a $2
Flour,	4½ a 5¼	Wheat,	85 a 90
Feathers,	26 a 28	Whiskey,	30
Pork,	5	Beeswax,	23 a 24
Peas,	50 a 60	Rags,	1½ a 2
4-4 Brown Sheetings,			8 cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10,			18 "

REMARKS.—Cotton continues to decline: sales yesterday at 8¾ to 9¼. No other change to notice.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon 10½. Hams scarce, at 11½ to 12. Corn 65 to 70. Fayetteville Flour 5 25 to 5 75. Lime 600 casks sold at 80. Mill Timber 4 75 to 7 50, slow sales. Flooring Boards 9 00 to 10 50; Wide 5 00 to 5 50; Scantling 4 00 to 4 50; little doing. Molasses held at 26. Turpentine 3 00 to 3 05. Tar 1 90. Sack Salt 1 50. Rice 4 50 to 5 00.

At Cheraw, Cotton 9½ to 10½. Bacon 9 to 10. Corn 40. Flour 4 50 to 5 00. Iron 5 to 6½. Molasses 35 to 45. Nails 6 to 6½. Sack Salt 1 62 to 1 75.

At Columbia, Cotton 9 to 9½.

At Charleston, Cotton 9¼ to 9½, with scarcely any sales at these prices; market unsettled. Corn 65 to 70. Flour 4 25 to 6 12. Bacon 8 to 8½. Sack Salt 1 40 to 1 50.

Total receipts of Cotton, 190,275 bales, against 94,087 last year.

At New York, Cotton has declined full 1½ cents, and it is believed will go still lower. Letters received in this town, state the value of Fayetteville Cotton in New York at 9 cents. The fall of Flour in Europe has not had the slightest effect in New York, the home demand being equal to the supply. Sales at 6 25 to 6 75. Corn 72 to 76.

WM. R. HAIGH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Fayetteville, N. C.

(Office on Bow street, between Baptist Church and Eccles's Bridge.)

ATTENDS the Superior and County Courts of Cumberland, Robeson, and Sampson, and the Superior Courts of Richmond.

Oct. 22, 1847. 86tf

Cumberland Superior Court of Law.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Suitors, Witnesses and others, that the State Docket, for the trial of ordinary misdemeanors, will be taken up on Monday the first day of the next term of Cumberland Superior Court of Law, and thereafter on Monday of said Court.

Defendants in State cases, as well as Witnesses, whether under recognizance or otherwise, will therefore attend our said Court at the time designated, instead of Thursday as heretofore.

D. G. MACRAE, Clerk.

Fayetteville, Oct. 23, 1847. 86C

Carolinian copy.

JUST RECEIVED.

300 GALLONS pure Winter Sperm Lamp Oil.

10 bbls. superior New York City made Linseed Oil, 15 bbls. Tanners' Oil.

—ALSO—

75 casks Thomastown LIME, in good order.

For sale by J. H. & J. MARTINE.

Oct. 25, 1847. 86-3w

MOUNTAIN BUTTER.

5900 LBS. superior Grayson Butter, in firkins from 25 to 100 pounds, for sale by COOK & POWELL.

Oct. 26. 86-3w

FOR SALE.

A GOOD Horse and Buggy. Apply to A. W. STEEL.

Oct. 25, 1847. 86tf

JAMES DODD

HAS just received from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, a selection of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, & BONNETS;

Java, Rio, and Laguira Coffee; Imperial and Hyson Teas; Crushed, Loaf, St. Croix, and Porto Rico Sugars; Powder and Shot; Nails; Looking Glasses; Guns; Crockery and Hollow Ware; Violins; fine Tobacco and superior Cigars; superior Handsaws, a good article; superior LIQUORS—French Brandy, Wine, Holland Gin, N. E. Rum, &c.

The Subscriber will sell these Goods as low as they can be obtained in the market, for Cash or Produce.

JAMES DODD.

Oct. 22, 1847. 86-6w

BOARDING.

JAMES DODD can accommodate several gentlemen with Board, with or without lodging.

His residence is the house lately occupied by Wm. J. Anderson, near the Free Masons' Lodge, a pleasant location, near to business.

Oct. 16, 1847. 86-6w

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

TWO MULES strayed, or were stolen from my wagon, in Sampson county, near Robert Williams's, on last Friday night, 15th inst. One of them is a horse mule, dark bay; the other a sorrel mare. Both of them are large good conditioned mules.

Any information in regard to them will be thankfully received.

CARR HARGROVE.

Oct. 21, 1847. 86tf

W. G. ANDERSON,

Teacher of Landscape Drawing and Painting,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of this place, that he has been induced to prolong his stay a few weeks, having formed a second class. All desirous of becoming acquainted with this beautiful art, would do well to give him a call at Briggs's Hotel.

Ladies forming classes of 3 or 4, will be waited upon at their residences.

To commence on Wednesday next, Oct. 27.

Mr. A. refers to his first class of Pupils.

Oct. 25. 1w

NEGROES AT AUCTION.

PURSUANT to an Order of Anson County Court, I will sell at Auction, on Tuesday the 16th of November next, at the late residence of Benjamin D. Kirby, dec'd,

Ten Valuable Negroes,

consisting of men, women, and children.

Also, a quantity of COTTON, CORN, &c. &c.

☞ A credit of six months will be given.

WILLIAM KIRBY, Adm'r.

Anson county, N. C., Oct. 15, 1847. 86

MARYLAND.

Snow Hill, February 21, 1846.

Mr. Seth W. Fowle: Sir: Please send me as soon as possible, another lot of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. I have been selling this valuable medicine in this town for many years. It has proved to be highly useful in many cases. Much has been said and written in commendation of this article, justly too, I think from my observation of its effect upon others, and my own experience in using it. Some months since, having a bad cough, I lost my appetite and strength, and my health was much impaired. I tried this Balsam; to my satisfaction and joy, when I had taken two bottles, my cough was removed, my appetite returned, and my strength and general health restored. Whenever I have any symptoms of the kind return, I immediately resort to this medicine, and find it to have the desired effect. I believe this is one of the best medicines in the world for coughs and incipient consumption, and that invalids in more advanced stages may be relieved by using it.

Signed by LEVIN TOWNSEND,
Firm of Townsend & Upshur.

We say unhesitatingly, and without a blush, this medicine "can't be beat." Beware of counterfeits.

None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. HINSDALE, and by Dealers in Medicines generally in North Carolina.

BANK OF CAPE FEAR,
October 18th, 1847.

THIS Bank has declared a Dividend of 3 per cent. for the half-year ending the 31st inst., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on or after Wednesday the 3d day of November.

H. R. SAVAGE, Cashier.

Ready-made CLOTHING,

AT AUCTION.

ON Tuesday, 16th November, at candle-light a large assortment of

Overcoats, Sack Coats, Dress and Frock Coats,
Pants and Vests, in great variety.

Made in town and of the best materials.

WILLKINGS, Auct'r.

Oct. 26. 86-4w

TON TIMBER FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale all the large Timber on his McGregor land, on the West side of Big Rockfish, two miles below Davis's Bridge, and from one to three miles from said Creek,—supposed to be three or four thousand trees, of as fine Timber as any in the county of Robeson. I shall be in Fayetteville on the 16th and 17th of Nov'r next being Tuesday and Wednesday of Superior Court. Any person wishing to purchase can avail himself of that opportunity.—The Timber will be sold in quantities to suit purchasers.

JOHN C. GRAHAM.

Oct. 23. 2w

FOR RENT,
The Hanover House,
Wilmington, N. C.

THE Subscriber offers for rent that well known Hotel, the HANOVER HOUSE. The Hanover House is located in the most business part of Wilmington, and is acknowledged to be one of the best, if not the very best, stand in Wilmington for a Hotel. It is situated on the East side of Front street, immediately opposite the Bank of Cape Fear, and within half a square of the Bank of the State. The Hanover House is a new fire-proof brick building, about 4 or 5 years old, and will always command a large share of public patronage. The Subscriber is desirous of getting a *competent* man to take charge of the House. Should such a person take the House, the terms will be made reasonable *to him*. For particulars apply to the Subscriber, by letter or otherwise, at the Journal Office, Wilmington, N. C.

DAVID FULTON.

Oct. 22, 1847. 86-3w

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the undersigned, in November last, 1846, a negro man named ALFORD, of dark or dark brown complexion, about 6 feet high, 35 years of age, athletic and of plausible manner; said slave was seen at Greensborough, North Carolina, and his aim may be to go to a free State. I will give $25 for his delivery at any jail in any of the States; and $50 if delivered at Winnsborough, S. C.

ELIZABETH KINCAID,
Near Winnsborough, S. C.

Oct. 13, 1847. [Ch Cour.] 86-4w

BRILLIANT LOTTERIES!!!

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers
(Successors to J. G. Gregory & Co.)

5 Prizes of $20,000, amounting to

$100,000!

And 5 Prizes of $10,000!

SPLENDID
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 71, for 1847, to be drawn at Alexandria, on Saturday, November 6, 1847.

GRAND SCHEME.

20,000 Dollars! 20,000 Dollars!
20,000 Dollars! 20,000 Dollars!
20,000 Dollars!

Amounting to $100,000!!!

10,000 Dollars! 10,000 Dollars!
10,000 Dollars! 10,000 Dollars!
10,000 Dollars!

Amounting to $50,000!

Also, 1 Prize of $4,093, 70 Prizes of $1,000, 80 of 500, 125 (being the lowest 3 Nos.) of 400, &c. &c.

78 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets only $15—Halves $7 50—Quarters $3 75—Eighths $1 87½.

Certificate of Packages of	26 Wholes,		$200 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Halves,	100 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarters,	50 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Eighths,	25 00

$35,000!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 73, for 1847, to be drawn at Alexandria, on Saturday, November 13, 1847.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of $35,000, 1 of 14,000, 1 of $7,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 3,870; 10 Prizes of 2,000, 25 Prizes of 1,000, 25 of 500, &c. &c.

75 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of		25 Wholes	$130 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Halves	65 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Quarters	32 50

$30,260!

2 Prizes of $10,000!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 75, for 1847, to be drawn at Alexandria, on Saturday, November 20, 1847.

CAPITALS.

1 Prize of $30,260, 1 of $10,000, 1 of $10,000, 1 of $5,000, 1 of $5,000, 1 of 5,000, 40 Prizes of 10,000, 40 of 500, &c.

75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of		25 Wholes,	$130 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Halves,	65 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Quarters,	32 50

[*Another Scheme in next week's Observer.*]

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. & C. MAURY,
Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
Washington City, D. C.

Oct. 22, 1847. 86tfdpd

A SAFE MEDICINE.

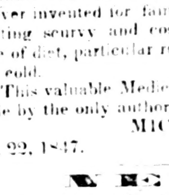
THE weak, the feeble, the infirm, the nervous, the delicate, are in a few days strengthened by BRANDRETH'S PILLS, and the worst complaints are removed by perseverance, without the expense of a physician. Adapted to all circumstances and situations, they are the best medicine ever invented for families, or to take to sea, preventing scurvy and costiveness, requiring no change of diet, particular regimen, or care against taking cold.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent.

MICHAEL McGARY.

Oct. 22, 1847. 86-4m

NEW
Tailoring Establishment.



THE undersigned have taken the New Store at the West end of the La Fayette Hotel, and next door to Mrs. McRae's Dwelling, where they will carry on the business of TAILORING in all its branches.

They will always keep the latest fashions for Gentlemen's clothing.

They flatter themselves their work will compare with any Tailoring done in the State, either in cut or workmanship of the garment.

HUGH GRAHAM,
A. J. WOODWARD.

Fayetteville, Oct. 16, 1847. 85-6m

1847.

NEW

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

WM. C. JAMES & CO.

ARE now receiving, and offer for sale by wholesale and retail, their large and extensive stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,

Embracing almost every article that is usually kept in the Dry Goods, Hat, Shoe and Hardware and Cutlery line, all of which have been recently purchased in the Northern Markets, at Auction and Private Sale under the most favorable circumstances, and many at much below what they could now be bought.

They respectfully solicit a call from their friends and the public generally, to give their stock an examination before laying in their Fall supplies, as great pains have been taken and much time consumed in order to obtain every article at the lowest price, so as to offer every advantage that would be gained by going farther North.

New supplies will be received throughout the season as they are wanted.

W. C. J. & CO., Hay Street,
Nearly opposite the new Lafayette Hotel.
Fayetteville, N. C., Aug. 31, 1847. 78-tf

N. B. Always on hand a large assortment of Double and Single Barrel GUNS, with all the necessary equipments.

CAPS! CAPS!

THE handsomest assortment of Mens' and Boys' Caps in the market.

JNO. M. ROSE.
Sept. 21, 1847. 81-tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS just returned from New York, with a fine assortment of **GOODS** in his line, which he invites the public to call and examine before purchasing. Among his assortment may be found the following articles:

GOLD AND SILVER LEVER

WATCHES,

Gold and silver l'Epine ditto; Patent Vertical do; Verge do; Gold Guard Fob and Vest Chains; Silk and Mohair Chains; Steel Chains; Gold, Silver, Steel, and Brass Keys; Gold Slides; Gold, Silver, and Steel Spectacles; Ear Rings; Breast Pins and Finger Rings; Gold and Silver Pencils; Gold Pens; Bracelets; Gold Lockets; Silver Butter Knives; Plated do; Gold and Silver Tooth Picks; Gold Snaps; Silver Combs; Silver Head Ornaments; Pearl Salt and Mustard Spoons; Bone do; Razors; Knives and Scissors; Steel Reticules; Clasps for ditto, and Purses; Silk Purses; Hair and Tooth Brushes; Dressing Combs; Silver-plated Cake Baskets; Silver-plated Candlesticks; Silver-plated Snuffers and Trays; Steel Snuffers and Trays; Britannia Tea Pots; Sugar Bowls and Milk Pots; Backgammon Boards; Violin Strings; &c. &c.—All of which will be sold as low as they can be purchased in any market.

N. B. Particular attention paid to the Repairing of Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry.

EDWIN GLOVER, Hay street,
a few doors above the Market.
August 21, 1847. 78-3m

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers are receiving and have now in Store, a general assortment of

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Castings, &c. &c.,

Among which are—
500 sacks Liverpool Salt,
100 bags Rio, Java, and Laguira Coffee,
10 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar,
5 bbls. W. & W's Crushed ditto,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron,
75 kegs Cut Nails, assorted,
100 reams Wrapping Paper,
50 ditto Factory ditto.

—ALSO—

Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs; Pepper; Spice; Ginger; Cassia; Epsom Salts; Saeratus; Copperas; Indigo; Madder; Window Glass and Putty; Cotton Bagging; Manilla and Bale Rope; Cast, Blister, and German Steel; Steel Shovels and Spades; Rowland's Mill and Crosscut Saws; Collins' Turpentine and Kentucky Pat Axes; Carriage Springs and Axes; Tin Plate and Wire; Blacksmiths' Tools, &c. &c. All of which will be sold on reasonable terms for *Cash*, Country Produce, or on time to punctual customers.

BEVERLY ROSE & SON.
August 30, 1847. 78-tf

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

June 11, 1847. 67-tf

GREAT

REDUCTION IN FREIGHT,

ON THE CAPE FEAR RIVER.

Comparison in a few articles of the former and present rates:

	Former.	Present.
Box Goods, cubic foot,	8	7
Salt, sack,	30	25
Salt, coarse Liv., bus.,	10	8
Iron, ton,	3 00	2 50
Coffee, per sack,	30	25
Sugars, per 100,	17½	15
Castings, per 2000 lbs.,	5 00	4 00

We continue to run our usual number of Boats. The Evergreen lost but one trip during all the last dry season. She is unquestionably the lightest draught of water (17 inches) running on the river. Our present terms for receiving and forwarding goods, as follows:

Receiving and forwarding in Wilmington free of commission for the same. All goods consigned to us in Fayetteville, on freight up the river, 15 per per cent. We have fine safe Warehouses at the river, where they may be stored, so as to save one-half the hauling. Produce down the river shipped free of commissions.

Passage, $3 up and down.

This arrangement to take effect after 20th inst.

Thankful for past favors, we solicit a continuance of public patronage.

JOHN H. HALL, Agent
Henrietta S. B. Co.
Jan'y 18, 1847. 46tf

NORTH CAROLINA,

STANLY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, August Sessions, 1847.

David C. Lilly *vs.* Eben Nelms, Adm'r of Thos. Waddill, dec'd.

Justices' Judgment.

Plea,—fully administered and no assets.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the following persons, who are heirs at law of the said Thomas Waddill, dec'd, are not inhabitants of this State, to-wit: William Waddill, Rich'd Tomlinson, Jr., ——— Lancaster and Ann his wife, Wm. Tomlinson, Jno. Tomlinson, Mary Jane Tomlinson, Thomas Tomlinson, Jr., Margaret Tomlinson, John Tomlinson 2d, James Tomlinson 2d, Caroline Tomlinson, Sidney H. Tomlinson, and John R. Hill, (tenant by the courtesy,) and Ann, Jemima, Emily, Margaret, Thomas, Robert, Caroline, William and Mary Jane Hill: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying said heirs to appear at the next term of said Court, to be held at the Court House in Albemarle, and show cause, if any, why the real estate of the said Thomas Waddill shall not be liable for said Judgment and costs.

Witness, Davidson Hearne, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of August, A. D. 1847.

D. HEARNE, Clerk.
[Pr. adv. $4 25] 81-6w

New Fall Goods.

THE undersigned are now receiving their Stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,

Embracing the largest stock ever offered by them, and which they feel disposed to sell cheap for cash, or on the usual time to prompt customers. Country Merchants and others are invited to examine for themselves.

H. & E. J. LILLY.
August 31, 1847. 78-3m

P. S. All persons indebted to us by note or account of six months' standing, will please call soon and settle.

FIRE INSURANCE,

By the Hartford Fire Insurance Company,

Incorporated 1810,—Charter perpetual.

THIS long established and well known Institution, having been in active operation for thirty-six years, continues to Insure Houses, Furniture, Stores, Merchandise, Mills, and Factories, against loss and damage by Fire, on the most favorable terms.

ELIPHALET TERRY, Pres't.
JAMES G. BOLLES, Sec'y.
STARK & PEARCE, Agents.
Fayetteville, July 7, 1846. 19tf

JAMES BANKS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Express Mail Line

FROM RALEIGH TO COLUMBIA.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the Travelling Public, that they have established a Line of elegant Four Horse Post Coaches, between the Capitals of North and South Carolina, to run, under the new Schedule of Mail Contracts, at the rate of 6 miles an hour. With fine new 9 Passenger Coaches, excellent Horses, and Skilful Drivers, they hope to secure sufficient travel to sustain the enterprize. Through Tickets to Gaston may be had of the Agents at Columbia, Camden, Cheraw, or Fayetteville.

E. L. ELLSWORTH & CO.
July 1847. 74-tf

Marble Factory.

BY GEORGE LAUDER.

Nearly opposite the Post Office,
47-1yp' Fayetteville, N. C.

On Consignment.

70 BOXES Virginia Manufactured TOBACCO, fine and common brands, neatly put up in whole and half boxes, for sale at Factory prices, adding the transportation, by

D. & W. McLAURIN.
May 17, 1847. 63-tf

Daguerreotype Miniatures.

MR BRYAN having been professionally engaged in the country, has returned again to this place, and will be happy to wait on all who may favor him with a call. He deems it unnecessary to enter into a long detail of his approval of [illegible], as he considers his specimens as the best evidence of his skill.

Mr. B. returns to the public his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received.

Particular attention will be given to all those who may wish to engage in this beautiful art. Instructions, with all the latest improvements, apparatus and stock furnished on reasonable terms.

For further information inquire at his Room, 1 door West of Briggs's Hotel.

☞ The most approved Daguerreotype Apparatus, improved German Cameras, French and American Instruments of the best quality, with plates, cases, chemicals, polishing materials, &c., kept constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices for cash at the Daguerreotype Rooms of

J. L. BRYAN.
April 17, 1847. 66tf

MERCHANTS'

STEAM BOAT COMPANY,

OF FAYETTEVILLE AND WILMINGTON.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.

Averaging about 20 per cent.

New Steamer ROWAN, 17 inches.
Steamer WILLIAM B. MEARES.
Steamer COTTON PLANT.
Flat Boats—BEN BERRY.
ODD FELLOW.
MIKE CRONLY.
WASHINGTON.
T. J. CURTIS.
READY MONEY.
MARY ELIZA.

THE Proprietors of the Merchants' Steam Boat Company of Fayetteville and Wilmington, N. C. offer the above Line of Boats, on the Cape Fear River, to the shipping public, under the late revision and reduction of Freights.

Their new Steamer Rowan now draws only 17 inches water. When she undergoes some alteration in machinery, her draft is calculated at 14 to 16 inches, which will make her the lightest boat navigating the waters of any river in the Southern country. This Company flatter themselves that they have it now in their power to offer the most complete line of Boats that has ever been on the Cape Fear, and one that will do the freighting business with regularity and despatch *on all stages of the water*. They have, in connection with the Henrietta Company of this place, reduced the freights to the tariff as in printed rates. Neither of the Boating concerns deemed themselves able to reduce the freights and still do the forwarding business in this place free of charge, and consequently this Company have given it up, with the conviction, that the Forwarding Merchants of our town can do it more justice than a boating concern.

Any Goods consigned to the Merchants' Steam Boat Company, Wilmington, N. C., will be forwarded through that place *free of commissions*—all other charges made to the shipper.

The new arrangement takes effect from the 15th instant.

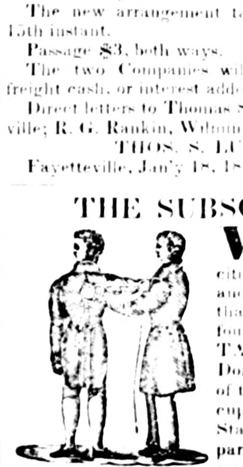
Passage $3, both ways.

The two Companies will hereafter count all freight cash, or interest added.

Direct letters to Thomas S. Lutterloh, Fayetteville; R. G. Rankin, Wilmington.

THOS. S. LUTTERLOH, Ag't.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 18, 1847. 46tf

THE SUBSCRIBER



WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country, that he may now be found at his NEW ESTABLISHMENT, on Donaldson street, South of the Store formerly occupied by Mr. John D. Starr, where he is prepared to make up Garments in the latest Paris, London, and Fayetteville styles, superior in point of cut and workmanship to any that can be made on the New York principle, and on that he flatters himself to be equal to any—being in the regular receipt of the latest styles afforded by the fashionable plates of the trade.

DANIEL CLARK.
Oct 12, 1846. 32tf

JNO. M. ROSE

IS now receiving his Fall supply, and is prepared to sell GROCERIES generally, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Blacksmith's Tools, Earthen and Stone Ware, and many other articles, on favorable terms. Call next door West Briggs's Hotel.

Sept. 21, 1847. 81-tf

A few quarter casks of fine old London Particular Madeira WINE, for sale by

J. HUSKE & SON.
April 13, 1847. 58tf

NEW DRY GOODS STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have taken the Store formerly occupied by P. P. Johnson & Co., Southeast corner of Market square, where they are now receiving a large and general assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Among which are, superfine black, blue, and brown Cloths; Beaver and Pilot Cloths, for over coating; steel mix'd ditto; super black and fancy Cassimeres; plain and fancy plaid Sattinets; gold mix'd and plain Tweeds; Kentucky Jeans; Kerseys, all wool; Linseys; worsted Plaids; fine bed Blankets; saddle and negro ditto; bed Tickings; table Diaper; birdseye ditto; Toweling; blch'd and brown Shirtings; brown and blch'd Drills; plaid Cloak Linings; black and fancy silk Velvets; super satin and cashmere Vestings; Valencia ditto; gent. fancy Scarfs and Cravats; worsted and cashmere Shawls, some very fine; children's silk and worsted Hoods; swiss, book, and jaconet Muslins; plain and fig'd Bobinets; muslin Edgings and Insertings; cotton and thread Edgings.

For Ladies' wear—fine Cashmeres; satin stripe D'Laines; French do; Orleans Cloth; plain Thibet do; silk warp Alpacas; plaid and satin stripe do; plain and col'd dress Silks; ½ apron do; French, English, and American Prints, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Super fur and wool Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, Boots, Umbrellas and Parasols.

☞ The above Stock embraces every article usually found in a Dry Goods Store, all of which will be sold at the lowest market prices, for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

E. L. & J. A. PEMBERTON.
Sept 7, 1847. 79-3m

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber has removed to the two tenements West end of the Hybart Buildings, on the North side of Hay street, next adjoining D. & W. McLaurin on the West, and E. Glover, Jeweller on the East, which is about midway between the Fayetteville Book Store and Observer Office, and the Market House, where he hopes his old friends and customers will call and see him.

He is now receiving his fall supplies, which will be found to embrace a general stock of STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CROCKERY.

All of which will be sold at a small advance on cost, either at wholesale, retail, or in barter.

The undersigned intends to try the experiment of selling at smaller profits this season than is usually charged, and would therefore especially invite cash purchasers, and those who buy on short time, to call and examine his stock before buying elsewhere.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
August 28, 1847. 78-tf

Kirkpatrick's Threshing Machines.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents by the Manufacturer, would inform the Wheat growers that they are prepared to fill all orders for the above Machines at the shortest notice, having a few now on hand, and daily expecting a large number. They would state that there has been an improvement made in the durability of these Machines, and the price reduced. They are well known, and have given great satisfaction in the counties of Davidson, Guilford, Stokes, Surry, and others, by those who have seen them in operation.

HALL & HALL.
Fayetteville, June 18, 1847. 68tf

Dr. Turner's Pills.

For the Cure of Ague and Fever, and Chill and Fever.

THE Proprietor has been induced, by the repeated solicitations of persons that have been cured by his Pills, and feels it a duty he owes to suffering humanity, to introduce them to the public, in order that they may appreciate their value and [illegible] certainly and cheaply, and enjoy the privilege of being relieved without the expense and inconvenience of attending Physicians, a consideration of no small importance, especially to the Poor.

This medicine has not been taken on trust; experience and observation are the kind of coin by which a knowledge of it has been purchased. Self-conviction has been founded on self-observation. Others are asked to do likewise. It is a remedy that does not require "time" to test its efficacy: it proclaims its power in a few hours. From a constant and very extensive use of this medicine for the past 6 or 7 years, it has been ascertained beyond a doubt, they possess powers perfectly astonishing, and unparalleled for the immediate and certain cure of the above diseases, for which alone they are recommended. In no single instance have they been known to fail in effecting a cure in 12 or at most in 24 hours, and in cases too of most formidable character; and even after the most eminent Physicians have exhausted their utmost skill, the patients, almost without hope, have been entirely cured by this medicine alone.

The Proprietor is well aware of the great prejudice entertained against all medicines of this kind; but he is fully satisfied that a fair trial will remove any such prejudice to this particular medicine, and pronounce it at once no Quackery, but the best medicine of the kind now in use. It is the opinion of most persons, that some preparatory course of treatment is necessary before the Pills are resorted to. The Proprietor would say to all such, that no preparatory medicine whatever is ever required. He would advise that no active means should be used; in fact, every other medicine may be dispensed with, the Pills being of themselves sufficient to arrest the diseases. Prostration and extreme debility are the never failing consequences of such a preparatory course, and it requires considerable time for the restoration of such patients to their former vigor. No sensible effect is ever produced on the system by the Pills, except in stomachs extremely delicate, a slight nausea is discoverable, which is of short continuance, and need produce no alarm. They are entirely harmless, and by following directions, may be used by any and all, without regard to age or condition.

☞ A Supply of these Pills may be had, wholesale and retail, at the Proprietor's prices, at E. J. Hale's Book Store, and at S. J. Hinsdale's Drug Store.

☞ Dr. Turner has been well known as a Practising Physician in this County for about 20 years past.—*Editor Observer.*

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1847.

Boon & Davis *vs.* Oliver K. Tuton.
Sampson Boon *vs.* Oliver K. Tuton.

LEVY ON LAND.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Oliver K. Tuton, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for the space of six weeks, notifying said Defendant to appear before the Justices of said Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the Court to be held for said County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of November next, then and there to shew cause, if any he has, why said land shall not be condemned to be sold to satisfy the said Plaintiff's debt and interest, and all accruing costs.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the fourth Monday of August, A. D. 1847, and of American Independence the 72d year.

SHD. HOWELL, C. C. C.
[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 81

Blank Warrants for sale here.

Blake & Briggs

HAVE removed to the old Stand of James G. Cook, on the South side of Hay street, and one door below H. L. Myrover & Co., where they are now receiving their Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, comprising a general assortment of

Groceries, Hardware, Staple Dry Goods, Cutlery, Drugs, Hollow Ware, &c. &c.

Which they offer on favorable terms for Cash, of course—to regular customers as usual—or to exchange for country produce.

Fayetteville, Sept. 23, 1847. 82-tf

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A COMMODIOUS DWELLING HOUSE and LOT on Gillespie street, with Stables and other out-buildings in order.

W. P. MALLETT.
Sept. 25, 1847. 82tf

TIMBER AGENCY.

THE undersigned will attend to the selling of Timber in Wilmington; and whenever there is a "glut" in the market, J. C. Blocker will give it his personal attention—at other times, orders for the sale of Timber will promptly be despatched by addressing W. & T. Love, who will act in my absence. If punctuality in making returns will ensure patronage, then they hope to receive a share.

J. C. BLOCKER & CO.
Wilmington, Sept. 25, 1847. 82-1Y

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned, Agent of "North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company," is prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Dwellings, Stores, and other buildings; Merchandise, Furniture, Produce, &c., either in town or country.

JNO. M. ROSE.
Dec. 8, 1846. 40tf

National Loan Fund

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

OF LONDON.

"A Savings Bank for the benefit of the Widow and Orphan."

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Capital £500,000 sterling, or $2,500,000,

Besides a Reserve Fund (from surplus premiums,) of about $185,000.—Part of the Capital is invested in the United States.

T. LAMIE MURRAY, Esq., George st., Hanover Square, Chairman of the Court of Directors in London.

U. STATES BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS,
Chief Office for America, 74 Wall st., N. Y.

Jacob Harvey, Esq. Ch'n,
John J. Palmer, Esq.
Jonathan Goodhue, Esq.
Jas. Boorman, Esq.
Geo. Barclay, Esq.

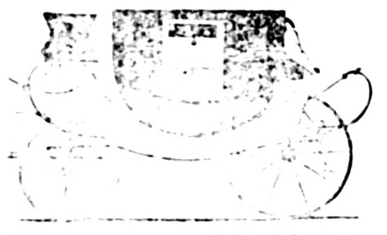
Sam'l S. Howland, Esq.
Gorham A. Worth, Esq.
Sam'l M. Fox, Esq.
Wm. Van Hook, Esq.
C. Edw. Habicht, Esq.

EDW'D T. RICHARDSON, Esq.,
General Accountant.

Pamphlets, Blank Forms, Tables of Rates, Lists of Agents, &c. &c., obtained at the Chief Office, 74 Wall st., or from either of the Agents throughout the United States, and British North American Colonies.

J. LEANDER STARR, General Agent
for the U. S. and B. N. A. Colonies.
STARK & PEARCE, Agents,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Aug. 2, 1847. 74-3m

Encourage Home Manufactures.



Gardner & McKethan

HAVE lately made considerable improvement in their style of Work, and have now on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine our Work, as we have determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in our employ first rate Smiths, we are prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

We warrant all our Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Aug. 1, 1847.

100,000 ACRES

VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845. 76t

A GREAT BARGAIN

IN DEEP RIVER LANDS!

THE Subscriber having determined on removing to the West, offers for sale his PLANTATION on Deep River, 12 miles North West of Carthage, containing 500 acres, well adapted to the culture of Corn, Wheat, Cotton, and Tobacco.

It is seldom that such an inducement is offered to purchasers to buy. The Land will be sold for two thirds of the original cost a few years since, and the entire crop of Corn and Cotton, Farming Utensils, a good stock of Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs, thrown in. Immediate application is desired, as I am determined to sell the first opportunity.

DONALD STREET.
Moore county, July 16, 1847. 72tf

Fever and Ague Sufferers!!!

Beware of Counterfeit and Substitute Tonic Mixtures.

MOST of you have heard of that Old Favorite and Sterling Medicine—the Great National Remedy for Fever and Ague, "Rowand's Improved Tonic Mixture," which always CURES safely and eradicatingly, without Barks, Arsenic, Mercury, or Vitriol.

Well, some miscreants have stolen the name of Tonic Mixture, (after having become popularised by the great success of this *Original* Tonic Mixture,) and have affixed it to their worthless trash, hoping thereby to deceive you! Be on your guard therefore! and purchase only of the duly authorised Agents for its sale.

Inventor and Sole Proprietor, JOHN R. ROWAND, M. D., Graduate of the University of Pa.

Office No. 143 Arch (or Mulberry) street, Philadelphia.

August 2, 1847. 74-3m

☞ For sale by SHAW & GARDNER, Druggists, Clinton, N. C.

New Goods Again!

THE Subscribers are now receiving from New York, a large assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware & Cutlery,

Consisting in part of—
Superfine French Cloths and Cassimeres,
Cashmere d'Ecosse and Muslin-de-Lains,
Black and colored Alpacas,
Merino and Cashmere and Wicket Shawls,
Silk and fancy Wool ditto,
Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Florence and Straw Bonnets,
Bonnet and Cap Ribbons,
Cashmere and Valencia Vesting,
Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, and Tweeds,
Super Red and White Flannels,
Sheetings, Shirtings, and Prints,
Bed Ticking, Canvass, Padding, Buttons, Needles and Pins, Knives and Forks, Pocket and Pen Knives, &c. &c.

And a few 'Baby Jumpers', from the Inventor.

Also, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, and UMBRELLAS.

All of the above Goods having been purchased for Cash, at the lowest market prices, are offered at wholesale or retail, at very low prices for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.
Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

MANTUA-MAKING and MILLINERY.

Mrs. E. WALTON

HAS just received from New York, a fashionable Fall and Winter assortment of FLOWERS, (of a very superior quality,) RIBBONS, SATINS, SILKS, and CAPS; and is prepared to execute orders for all kinds of MANTUA-MAKING and MILLINERY, in all their various branches.

Orders from the country shall receive prompt attention.

Straw Bonnets bleached and altered to the present fashion.

Latest Fall and Winter Fashions just received.

Mrs. W. will be found at her residence on Hay street, opposite the M. E. Church.

Oct. 4, 1847. 83-3m

FOR SALE.

25 BAGS prime Rio COFFEE,
5 hhds. New Orleans SUGAR.
MALLETT & HUSKE.
April 20. 70

New Spring and Summer

GOODS.

THE Subscribers have just received their supply of **GOODS**, consisting of

Black Cloths; blk and fancy Cassimeres; bro. Linen and Drillings; coat Checks; white Marseilles Vestings; col'd ditto; Vest Shapes; fancy Prints; 2d Mourning ditto; plaid Ginghams; printed Lawns; green Braze; linen Lawn; white and red Flannel; Apron Checks; Bed Ticking; blch'd Shirtings; fine brown ditto; cotton table Cloths; birds eye Diaper; Book, Jaconet, and Swiss Muslin; check and plain white Cambric; Linen cambric Hdkfs; silk ditto; Ladies' white and blk cotton Hose; Misses ditto; Gents ½ Hose; black stay Binding; Coats' spool Cotton; black and col'd flax Thread; knitting Cotton; linen Tapes; white and black Cord; vest and suspender Buttons; fine Ivory Combs; dress Combs; black and col'd sewing Silk; black Crapes; Hat ditto; black and col'd Ribbons; 7-4 net Shawls; Mouslin Delain ditto; Satin fig'd ditto; Plaid ditto; Braze Scarfs; Ladies' Cravats; Gents black Silk ditto; corded Skirts; Gingham Umbrellas and Parasols; Palm Leaf Hats;—all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce.

MALLETT & HUSKE, Green st.
One door North of Messrs. Jno. Huske & Son.
April 5, 1847. 57-tf

NOTICE.

AT March Term, 1847, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, the Last Will and Testament of Thomas L. Hybart was admitted to probate, and letters testamentary were granted to the undersigned, the Executors therein named. All persons indebted to the Estate of the deceased, are requested to make immediate payment. Those holding claims against the Estate, are also requested to present them to the Executors as early as practicable.

ROBERT STRANGE,
J. G. SHEPHERD,
Executors.
March 8, 1847. 53tf

FOR RENT.

THE **OREGON HOTEL**, at Liberty Point. Possession given 1st June. Apply soon to

W. S. MULLINS.
May 14, 1847. 63-tf

JOHN C. LATTA,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

AND

GENERAL AGENT,

Wilmington, N. C.

Nov. 2, 1846. 35-Y

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have taken possession of their former Stand on Green Street, and are now opening a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware, & Cutlery,

And such other Goods as they have heretofore dealt in.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.
Dec. 9, 1845. 88-tf

F. T. WARD

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Cooking Stoves of various patterns, always on hand, and sold low for cash.

Jan'y 15, 1847. 75-tf

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.

Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles; Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.

A. C. SIMPSON.
Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 57-tf

New Goods Again!

G. & H. McMILLAN

ARE now receiving from New York, a good assortment of the following GOODS:—
Super French Cloths and Cassimeres,
English and German ditto ditto,
Cashmere de E'Cosse and Muslin de Lain,
Serge de Paris,
De Lisle and St. Catharine Cloths,
Black and colored Alpacas,
4-4 black Satin striped Silk,
7-8 black watered ditto,
4-4 Gro-de-Rhine,
Fancy Plaid and Glazed ditto,
12 and 11-4 Merino and Thibet black Shawls,
Lace and small Wool ditto,
Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Green Barege,
Ladies' French Capes,
Black and white Silk Lace Veils,
Black and white Bobinet Lace,
Silk and Cotton Lace,
Florence and Straw Bonnets,
White and Pink Satin,
Bonnet and Cap Ribbon,
Black Satin and Silk Vesting,
Cashmere and Valencia ditto,
Sattinets, Jeans and Tweeds,
Red, white and green Flannel,
Green Baize,
Kid and Silk Gloves and Mitts,
Book and Swiss Muslin,
Bishop Lawn and Jaconet Muslin,
Prints of all kinds, from 5 to 25 cents per yard,
Sheeting and Shirting of every kind,
Lamb's-wool and Merino Shirts,
Bed Tickings and Apron Checks,
Coats & Hughes' 300 yards Spool,
Silk and Cotton Hose,
Canvass and Padding,
Buttons, Pins and Needles,
3 bales black Wadding.

Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps,
of every description,

And a great many other Goods too tedious to mention.

Those wishing to purchase at wholesale or retail, will please call soon—East corner of Market Square, or next door to J. Huske & Son, on Green street. As the subscribers are determined to sell out their stock of Goods, they will be sold uncommonly cheap for Cash.

Fayetteville, Oct. 4, 1847. 83-6w
Carolinian copy.

FINE WHISKEY.

RECEIVED this day, another supply of that fine and genuine Monongahela Whiskey.

—ALSO—

A few demijohns of Peach Brandy, 2 years in Glass, yet on hand.

JNO. M. ROSE.
Oct. 5, 1847. 83tf

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.

A NEW Edition of this valuable Work, revised and corrected to January 1846. Just published. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

FLOUR AND BACON.

NEW FLOUR by the barrel or at retail.
10,000 lbs. BACON. For sale by
COOK & TAYLOR.
July 12, 1847. 72tf

Dr. Keath's Medicines:

RESTORER OF THE BLOOD,

FOR CHRONIC AND OTHER DISEASES.

DYSPEPSIA, general debility, nervous diseases, diseases of the skin, of the liver, of the lungs, coughs, Fever and Ague, fevers, affections, &c. Price, qt. bottles, $2 50; pint do. $1 50.

DEPURATIVE POWDER.

For Fever and Ague, Bilious Affections, Inflammatory Diseases, Gravel, Worms, Head-Ache or Megrim, Fullness of the Head, Dimness of Sight, &c., which is to be taken in the Restorer. Price 50 cts. per box.

ABYSSINIA MIXTURE.

Price per bottle, $1 25 and $2 50.

From the Milton Chronicle.

Letter from J. R. Callum, Esq., Milton, N. C.

Dr. Keath: *Dear Sir:* Your Medicines have given entire satisfaction in this section of country. The Abyssinia Mixture especially, is highly approved of. It has never failed to cure in every case. It sells like hot cakes. I have never had enough to supply the demand. You will please send me a large supply of it as soon as you arrive at home. Yours respectfully,

J. R. CALLUM.
Milton Drug Store, Aug. 14, 1847.

AGENTS.
J. H. & J. MARTINE, Fayetteville.
DUGALD McDUGALD, Moore Co.
Fayetteville, Sept. 15, 1847. 81-5w

RUNAWAY.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail in Richmond county, N. C. on the 5th June 1847, a negro man who says his name is George, and belongs to Robert Wilson of Alabama. He is about 28 years old, 5 feet 7 inches high, weighs about 180 lbs., full round face, with a crescent-shaped scar on his upper lip.

The owner is hereby notified to come forward and comply with the law, or the boy will be dealt with according to Act of Assembly.

R. T. LONG, Jailer.
Rockingham, July 26, 1847. 74-6m
[Pr. adv. $8 00.]

100 CASKS UNSLACKED LIME, for sale by

H. LEETE.
July 5, 1847. 75 tf

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers have associated themselves in business under the Firm of

COOK & TAYLOR,

And have now on hand a general assortment of GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, all of which they will sell cheap for cash, or exchange for country produce.

JAMES G. COOK,
WILLIAM TAYLOR.
Fayetteville, June 1847. 68-tf

RED CLOVER SEED, for sale by J. HUSKE & SON.
March 8, 1847. 53tf

Dr. H. F. Peery's Vermifuge,

OR "DEAD SHOT" FOR WORMS.

A highly concentrated and Chemically combined preparation, capable, from the promptitude of its action, of clearing the system in a few hours of every worm.

THE exceeding small quantity of this medicine required to test the existence of worms or to remove every one from the system, its operating in a few hours, together with its great certainty of effect, constitute it one of the most brilliant discoveries of the age. It seldom needs to be repeated, and never to be followed by any other purge; therefore in urgent cases, as those of FITS, SPASMS or CONVULSIONS, caused by worms, its unrivalled superiority is manifest. Few medicines are better calculated to improve the health of children, even where no worms exist; as it removes those masses of crudities that line and closely adhere to the stomach and bowels, giving rise to symptoms that counterfeit every variety of worm-disease. Though prompt and certain in its operation, it is perfectly safe and adapted to the tenderest age. Price 25 cents per vial.

Prepared by Dr. H. F. Peery, and sold by established Agents in most of the principal cities and towns throughout the United States and Canadas.

☞ The above preparation for sale at E. J. Hale's Bookstore, Fayetteville.

May 27, 1846. 30tf

BOOK STORE

AND

BOOK BINDERY.

(LATE R. W. HARDIE'S.)

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened the new corner Store, (known as Kyle's corner,) next door to the Messrs. Lilly, and immediately below the new Hotel, in which he intends to keep, and has now, a large and very valuable assortment of BOOKS, PAPER, MUSIC, PENS, QUILLS, and FANCY ARTICLES, which he respectfully invites the public to examine. The following is part of his Stock now on hand:—

School Books.

Smith's, Adams's, and Pike's Arithmetics; Grigg & Elliot's, and Saunders' Readers, numbers 1, 2, 3 and 4; Grimshaw's United States, England; Gale's Philosophy; Bullion's English and Latin Grammars; Anthon's Virgil; Parley's Greece and Rome; Andrews and Stoddard's Grammar; Frost's American Speaker; Lovell's [illegible] Boyd's Rhetoric; Smith's Geography; First Class Reader; Porter's Reader; Lee's Physiology; [illegible] son's Arithmetic, 2d and 3d parts; [illegible] Lessons; Anthon's Sallust; Folsom's Livy; Spelling Books, Dictionaries, &c.

Blank Books.

Journals, Ledgers and Day Books, of all sizes; Bill Books; Receipt ditto; Boarding [illegible] assortment of very *superior* Pens, Quills, Wafers, and Sealing Wax.

Miscellaneous Books.

The works of Milton, Byron, Scott, [illegible] Montgomery, Pope, Cowper, Rogers, [illegible] don, Thompson, Cook, Coleridge, [illegible] worth, Moore, Collins, Gray, [illegible] Presentation Books; The Rose; [illegible] nal; Christmas Blossom; Odd Fellows' [illegible] Charlotte and Elizabeth; [illegible] Gilt Bibles, small; Father Oswald; [illegible] Pictures; Note Paper; Cards; Envelopes; [illegible] Paper, a *superior kind*; a large assortment of MUSIC; Pencils; Slates; Wrapping Paper, &c.

☞ Send in your Magazines and [illegible] BOOK BINDERY. This branch of [illegible] ishment will be carried on as before, under the *personal* superintendence [illegible] assistance of Mr. Hardie.

The subscriber intends to devote [illegible] to this business. He hopes by strict attention and promptness, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

N. B. Persons having Books [illegible] ry, may rely on their being [illegible]

D. R. BELL?
Fayetteville, Sept. 24, 1847.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers have now [illegible] and Winter Stock of ***GOODS***, would be glad to see their [illegible] orders. We have a heavy stock of

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery.

All of which will be sold [illegible] exchange for country produce.

COOK & TAYLOR.
Sept. 14, 1847.

1000 LBS. SUPERIOR BACON, Hams, Sides, and [illegible] Sale in quantities to suit purchasers. [illegible]

B. ROSE & [illegible]
Sept. 14, 1847.

[illegible]

ST. TIMOTHY'S HALL.

A School for Boys.

At Catonsville, six miles from Baltimore, Md.

REV. L. VAN BOKKELEN, A. M., RECTOR.

THE extensive buildings of this Institution now completed [illegible] accommodations for 80 pupils, the [illegible] have been erected specially for the [illegible] pose, and contain all the [illegible] similar buildings in the [illegible] States. The position [illegible] and the beauty of its scenery [illegible] to nearly 100 acres [illegible] Forest Trees, and [illegible] appropriate recreations [illegible] The course of instruction [illegible] on the elements of an English [illegible] thorough preparation for the Sophomore [illegible] classes of College, or for Mercantile [illegible] system of instruction in the Classics [illegible] tion of that pursued with such [illegible] Rev. T. K. Arnold, of England. The Rector [illegible] assisted by experienced Teachers [illegible] ates of our best Northern Colleges [illegible] will be to establish in Maryland a School [illegible] highest grade for instruction and [illegible] the accomplishments consistent with [illegible] instruction can be acquired. Vocal [illegible] mental Music receive special attention [illegible] taught upon very reasonable terms. [illegible] cation is systematized by regular periods [illegible] exercise, and the character of the exercises [illegible] ed to a perfect development of the body.

Parents desiring a thorough education for their sons, are invited to visit the Hall and examine its departments. The Rector will be pleased to have visitors pass a day in the School, [illegible] its management in every detail. Parents [illegible] South passing through Baltimore and [illegible] place their sons at School, are invited to visit St. Timothy's Hall, which it is thought will [illegible] all the advantages of instruction and [illegible] can be obtained in any of the Northern States.

Terms—$100 per Session of 5 months [illegible] tion in April and October. Reference [illegible] the following gentlemen, many of whom [illegible] sons at the School:

Rev. Dr. Drane,
Dr. Thos. H. Wright,
Mr. Wm. A. Wright,
Mr. Levin Lane,
Dr. A. J. DeRosset, Jr.,
Dr. John H. Hill,
Mr. A. H. Van Bokkelen,
} Wilmington, N. C.
Mr. Warren Winslow, Fayetteville, N. C.
Mr. Thos. J. Pugh, Bertie county, N. C.

Prospectuses will be forwarded on application addressing A. H. Van Bokkelen, Wilmington, N. C.

July 29, 1847. 74-3m

HOTCHKISS'S

VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained by the use of nearly 4000 of them in different parts of the country, the subscribers have sold upwards of 200 Rights in North Carolina, 40 of which are in full and successful operation in Cumberland county. When properly introduced, they nearly double the value of the Mill, and in quantity of work generally far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have attested to the value of this improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute.

We could refer to many gentlemen in North Carolina, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many we have received certificates highly approving of these wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-third of the water.

They also keep constantly on hand for sale, pairs of wheels, (varying in size to suit different heads of water,) in Fayetteville, Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, and by E. A. Boxwell? Lincoln, and Rich'd Yarbrough, Caswell; James T. Dodson, Danville, Va., and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

The price of an individual Right for one pair of wheels is $50, and County Rights will be sold on reasonable terms.

All communications addressed to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C., will be promptly attended to.

DUNCAN McNEILL,
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN,
A. A. McKETHAN,
C. T. GARDNER.
Fayetteville, July 22, 1847. 73tf

☞ NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ many in this business in different parts of the State.